

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE I.

Erythrina aurantiaca, Ridl.

Fig. 1. Half-expanded flower, side view. Figs. 2, 3. Alæ. Fig. 4. Androecium and pistil. Fig. 5. Pistil. Fig. 6. Seed.
(Figs. 3-5 magnified.)

PLATE II.

Cyperus circinatus, Ridl.

Fig. 1. Entire plant. Fig. 2. Flower, magnified.

Oxalis sylvicola, Ridl.

Fig. 3. Entire plant. Fig. 4. Stamens and pistil, magnified.

PLATE III.

Sapium scleratum, Ridl.

Fig. 1. Flower-buds. Fig. 2. Inflorescence. Figs. 3 and 4. ♂ flowers.
Fig. 5. Stamen. Figs. 6 and 7. ♀ flowers.
(All the details enlarged.)

PLATE IV.

Paspalum phonoliticum, Ridl.

Fig. 1. Diagram of flower. Figs. 2 and 3. Flowers, the details enlarged.

A Monograph of the *Thelephoreæ**.—Part II. By GEORGE MASSEE. (Communicated by W. T. THISELTON DYER, C.M.G., F.R.S., F.L.S.)

[Read 2nd May, 1889.]

(PLATES V.—VII.)

HYMENOCHÆTE, *Lév.*

Receptaculum (pileus) coriaceum, membranaceum, forma varium. Hymenium setulis rigidis minutissimis persistentibus obsitum. Basidia tetraspora. Sporæ albæ vel olivaceæ.—*Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, v. p. 150; Cooke, Grevillea, viii. p. 145.*—*Thelephora, Stereum, Corticium, Auct. pro parte.*

A well-marked genus, characterized by having the hymenium studded with smooth, acute, thick-walled, coloured setæ, which

* Continued from *Linn. Journ. Soc., Bot. vol. xxv. p. 155.*

are undoubtedly modified cystidia. A few aberrant species with thin-walled, pale-coloured setæ more or less studded with lumps of lime connect the present genus with *Peniophora*.

I. *Stipitata*.

HYMENOCHÆTE RENIFORMIS, *Lév.* (Plate V. fig. 1.) Coriaceum, cinnamomeum; pileo dimidiato reniformi integerrimo zonato, stipite e basi toruloso decumbente adscendente; hymenio lævi, velutino; setis conico-cylindræis, $60-90 \times 12-14 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $4 \times 2-3 \mu$.—*Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, v. p. 151; Cooke, Grev. viii. p. 145.*—*Stereum reniforme, Fr. Epicr. p. 546; Fr. Nov. Symb. p. 93; Berk. in Hook. Kew Journ. viii. 1856, p. 273.*

On the ground, probably springing from buried branches. Brazil.

Closely resembling in general appearance *Hymenochæte damæcornis*, but distinguished by the entire margin of the pileus and also by the much smaller spores and setæ, the plant is also frequently altogether larger; pileus $1-3\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad; stem 2-4 in. long.

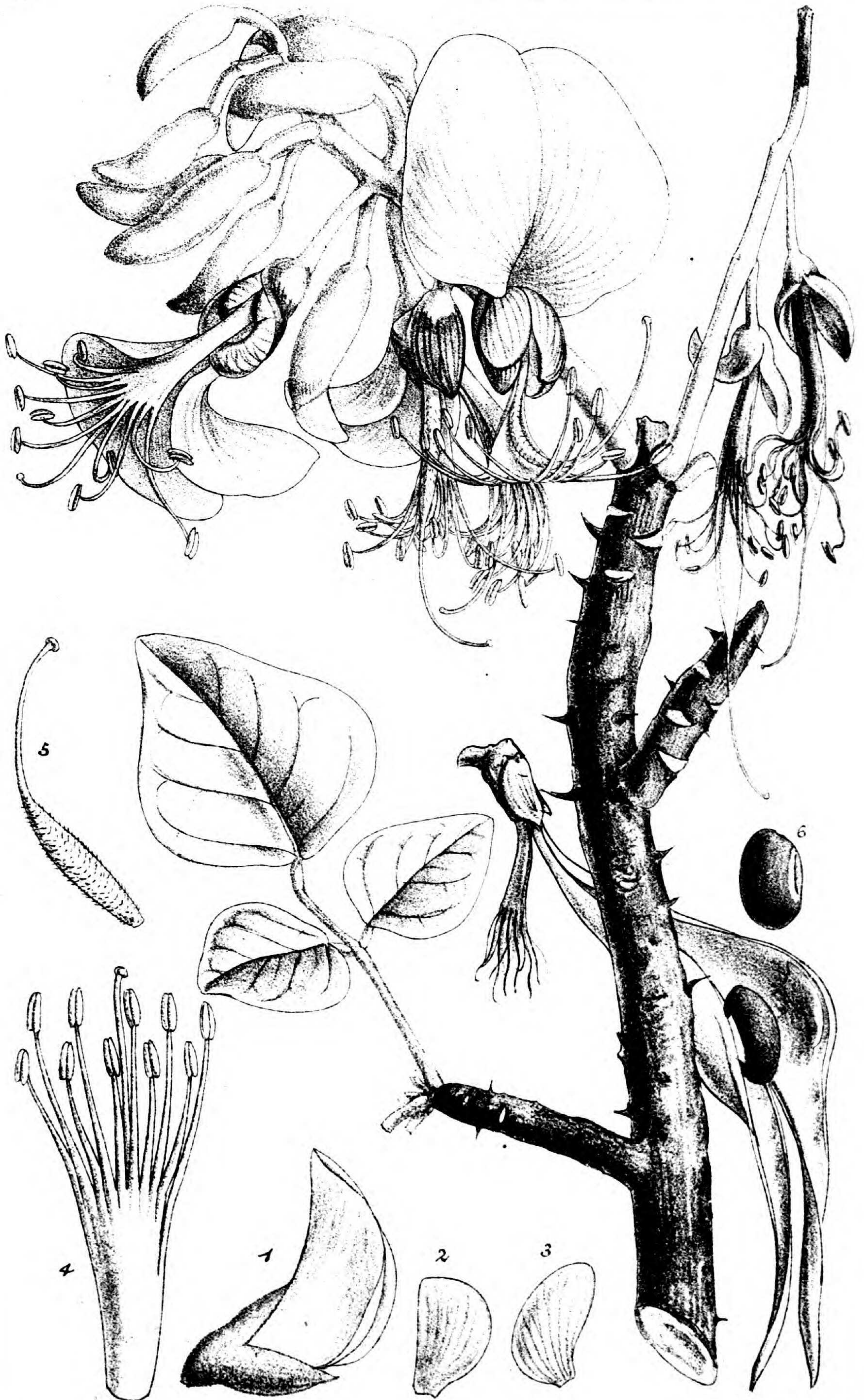
HYMENOCHÆTE DAMÆCORNIS, *Lév.* Coriaceum, intus helvolum filamentosum; pileis pluribus dilatatis planis, rugosis, glabris, verticillatim et lateraliter adnatis; stipite centrali simplici, velutino fusco-atro; hymenio lævi, setuloso, badio; setulis $80-120 \times 8-10 \mu$; sporæ $7 \times 3-4 \mu$.—*Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, v. p. 151; Cooke, Grev. viii. p. 145.*—*Stereum damæcorne, Link, Diss. i.; Fr. Epicr. p. 546. Thelephora damæcorne, Fr. in Linnæa, v. p. 524.*—*Exs.: Fung. Cub. Wrightiani, 414.*

On stumps and branches. Cuba; Venezuela; Bahia; St. Domingo.

Pilei often flabelliform or spathulate, margin more or less incised 1-2 in. across; stem from 2-5 in. long, 2-3 lines thick, several often originating from a common base.

HYMENOCHÆTE FORMOSA, *Lév.* *H.* pileis pluribus coriaceis, planis, dilatatis, nudis, fulvo-ferrugineis, zonis badiis variegatis, basi attenuatis, stipiteque setuloso sublignoso concolore adnatis; margine tenui, fimbriato, subtus sterili, badio; hymenio pileo concolore, setulis fuscis.—*Lév. Champ. Mus. p. 151.*

Guadaloupe.

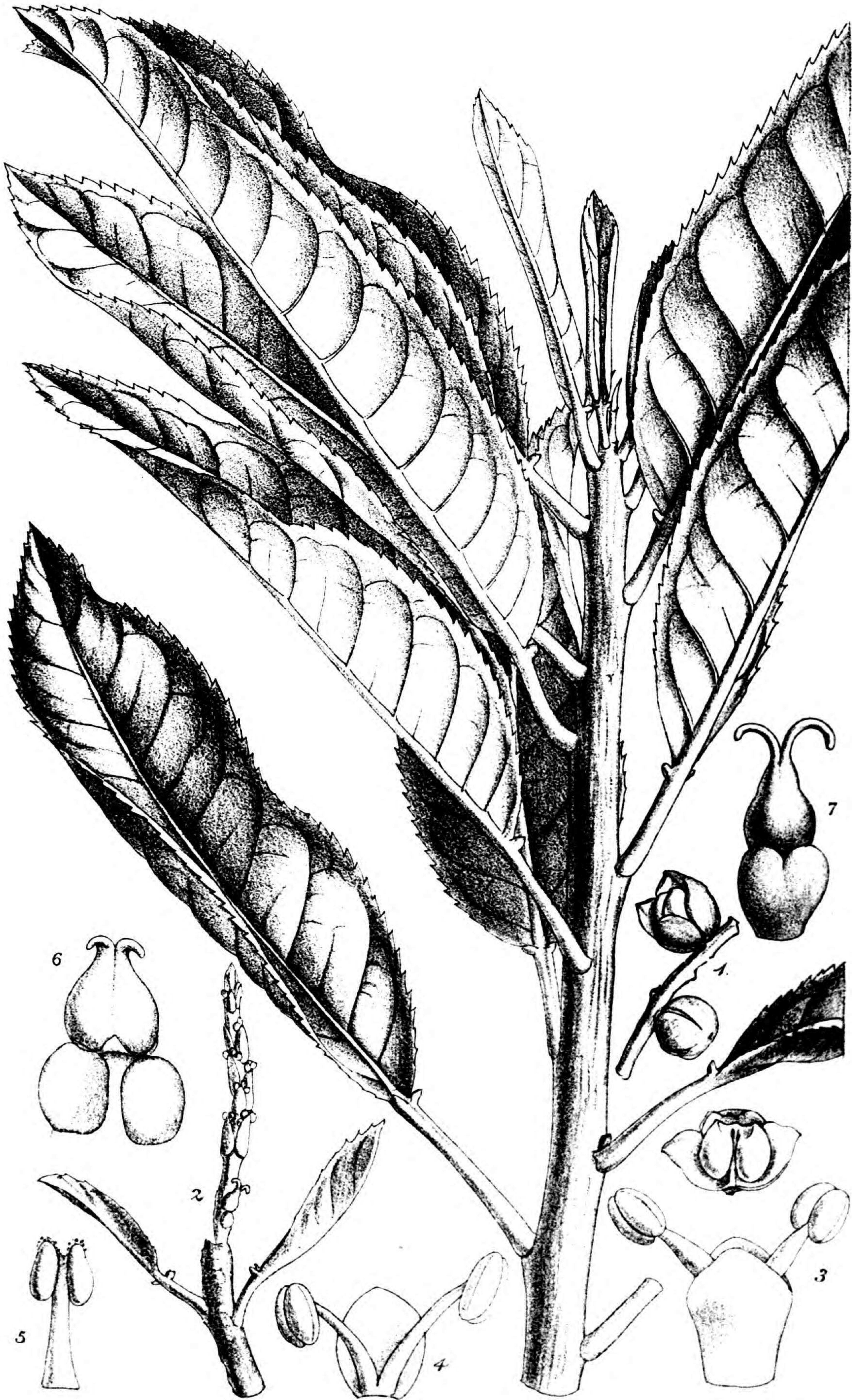




J.N. Fitch del. et lith.

Fitch imp.

1, 2. CYPERUS CIRGINATUS, *Ridl.* 3, 4. OXALIS SYLVICOLA, *Ridl.*



JN. Fitch lth.

SAPIUM SCELERATUM, Ridley.

Fitch imp.



JNF. del. et lith.

PASPALUM PHONOLITICUM, Ridley

Fitch imp.

HYMENOCHÆTE SPECIOSA, *Lév.* Subcoriacea, ferruginea, undique velutina; pileo ad stipitem torulosum in lacinias plures, erectas, fimbriatas diviso; hymenio infero subsulcato, setuloso.—*Lév. Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, v. p. 151.*—*Thelephora speciosa*, *Fries, in Linnæa, v. p. 525; Epicr. p. 536.*

United States.

II. *Apodes. Sporæ albæ, setulæ acuminatæ.*

HYMENOCHÆTE RUBIGINOSA, *Lév.* Coriaceo-rigida; pileo effuso, reflexo, subfasciato, velutino, rubiginoso, dein glabrescente, spadiceo, strato intermedio fulvo-ferrugineo; hymenio ferrugineo; setulis conico-acutis vel cylindræo-obtusiusculis, 80–100 \times 5–8 μ ; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 5 \times 3 μ .—*Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, v. p. 151; Grev. viii. p. 145.*—*Stereum rubiginosum*, *Fr. Epicr. p. 550; Fr. Hym. Eur. p. 641; Berk. Outl. p. 271.* *Thelephora rubiginosa*, *Schrader, Spic. p. 185; Fr. Syst. Myc. i. p. 436; Fl. Dan. t. 1619.* (Specimen from Persoon, in Herb. Kew.)—*Exs.: Sacc. Myc. Ven. 33; Desm. Pl. Crypt. Fr. 1289; Fuckel, Fung. Rhen. 1319; Ellis, North-Amer. Fung. 329; Roum. Fung. Sel. Gall. 106; Moug. et Nest. St. Crypt. 394; Kunze, Fung. Sel. 203; P. Karsten, Fung. Fenn. 915; Roum. Lichenes Gall. 838; Fung. Brit. Cooke, 415; Desm. Crypt. Fr. ser. i. 415; Berk. Brit. Fung. 247.*

On hard wood. Britain; Europe; N. America; Cuba; Patagonia; Mexico; S. Africa; Australia; Tasmania; Nilghiris; Borneo; Bonin Is.

Sometimes altogether adnate or with the margin only free, or with little reflexed pileoli springing as it were from the surface of the adnate portion, or broadly reflexed and densely imbricate, ferruginous brown, with often a purple tinge; margin usually brighter and becoming smooth. Hymenium sometimes concentrically undulate. In addition to the normal setæ, stout cylindrical, obtuse, thin-walled, pale brown bodies, intermediate between setæ and cystidia, are sparingly met with in the hymenium. Somewhat resembling *H. tabacina*, but distinguished at once by the colourless spores.

HYMENOCHÆTE PALLIDA, *Cooke & Masee, n. sp.* Cartilagineo-coriacea; pileo reniformi v. subflabellato, applanato, spongioso-velutino, pallido, concentrice sulcato-zonato, margine sublobato,

acuto ; hymenio lineato-rugoso, velutino, umbrino, subbrutilante ; setis prominulis, subclavatis, $40-50 \times 5 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 3-4 \mu$. (Type in Herb. Kew.)

Mexico.

Pilei thin, 1-2 in. across, densely velvety, the pile arranged in a porous sponge-like manner, pallid, when old almost white.

HYMENOCHÆTE ATTENUATA, Lév. *H.* pileis imbricatis, coriaceis, reflexis, strigoso-hirsutis, spadiceis basi attenuato-cucullatis, zonis confertis obscurioribus ; hymenio tabacino, setuloso, setulis $90-100 \times 10 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $5-6 \times 3-4 \mu$.—Lév. in *Ann. Sci. Nat.* sér. 3, v. 1846, p. 152 ; Cooke, *Grev.* viii. p. 146.—*Stereum attenuatum*, Lév. in *Ann. Sci. Nat.* sér. 3, i. p. 212. (Specimen from Léveillé in Herb. Berk. n. 3696.)

On trunks. Java.

Adnate, with the margin free or reflexed, concentrically ridged ; margin flexuous, strigose. Closely related to *H. tabacina*, but distinguished by the imbricated pilei being attenuated at the base.

HYMENOCHÆTE RHEICOLOR, Lév. Dimidiato-cæspitosa, sessilis aut effuso-reflexa ; pileis imbricatis semiorbicularibus, tenuissime papyrinis, supra velutinis, concentricè zonatis, zonis concoloribus, primo rhabarbarinis, tandem fuscescentibus ; hymenio substriatulo, cinnamomeo, setuloso ; setulis cylindræo-acuminatis, $80-100 \times 6-8 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6-7 \times 4 \mu$.—Lév. in *Ann. Sci. Nat.* sér. 3, v. p. 151.—*Stereum rheicolor*, Mont. in *Ann. Sci. Nat.* sér. 2, xviii. p. 23. (Authentic specimen from Montagne in Herb. Berk.)

On wood. Nilghiris, India.

Pilei 1-2 in. across, very thin ; closely resembling in general appearance *Sterum pulchrum* and *Hymenochæte læte* ; for distinctive features, see under these species.

HYMENOCHÆTE PHŒA, Berk. *H.* pileo dimidiato, sessili, tenui, coriaceo-flexili, zonato, breviter hirto, subvelutino, badio ; hymenio æque ac pileo sulcato, setuloso, ferrugineo ; setis sparsis, conico-acuminatis, $30-50 \times 6-7 \mu$; sporæ subglobosæ, $4 \times 3 \mu$.—Cooke, *Grev.* viii. p. 146.—*Stereum phœum*, Berk. in *Hook. Fl. N. Zealand*, ii. p. 183. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3707.)

On bark and wood. New Zealand ; Tasmania.

Laterally attached, imbricated, 3-4 inches long, concentrically

zoned, blackish umber when dry; strigose, with alternating dark and pale zones, margin crisped; hymenium umber.

HYMENOCHÆTE RIGIDULA, *Berk. & Curt.* Effuso-reflexa, rigidula, sursum zonata, velutina, spadicea; hymenio vinoso-ferrugineo inæquabili; setulis acutis, $30-40 \times 8 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $3 \times 2 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* x. p. 334. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3704.)

On dead wood. Cuba; Ceylon.

Rigid, thickish; often broadly effused, margin generally free and more or less lobed, yellow or amber in young plants; hymenium chocolate, with rust tinge.

HYMENOCHÆTE LÆTA, *Berk.* *H. pileis imbricatis, reniformibus tenuissime papyrinis, velutinis, concentrice zonatis, primo læte ferrugineis demum fuscescentibus; hymenio cinnamomeo, velutino; setulis paucis, tenerrimis, $20-30 \times 4 \mu$; sporæ subglobosæ, $4 \times 3 \mu$.*—*Stereum lætum, Berk. & Curt. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci.* (April 1853), p. 279 (pro parte).

On wood. British Guiana.

Pilei imbricated, 1-2 in. long, about 1 in. across from the base, thin, when young bright orange-rust, then becoming dingy.

This species is not "*Thelephora læta* in Herb. Mont." as stated by Berkeley in Grev. viii.; but there is a specimen from Montagne, marked "*Thelephora (Stereum) rheicolor, Montag.*," on the same sheet with the above, and with which Berkeley appears to have confounded it, as also with *Stereum pulchrum*, Schw.

HYMENOCHÆTE ELEGANTISSIMA, *Massee.* *H. pileis gregariis, horizontaliter seriatis, sæpius lateraliter confluentibus, necnon superposito-imbricatis, subconchatis, dimidiato-expansis, parvulis 2 centim. diam., 1-1.5 centim. lat., aut post. cuneatis v. truncato-adnatis, non v. parce subcrenato-repando, tenuiusculi membranaceis, flaccidis sed tenacellis, superne dense concentrice sulcato-striatis, e gilvo-castaneis, sulcis obscurioribus glabris sed adpressime sericeo-fibrosis, modice nitentibus; hymenio plano v. concavo, concentrice undulato e fulvo v. subcorneo-umbrino, sulcis subobscurioribus; margine subpallidiore, dense minutissime setuloso, setulis e conico-teretibus, continuis, $50-70 \times 10-15$, ochraceis levibus.*—*Spegazzini, Fung. Guar. Pug. i. n. 74.*

On wood. Paraguay.

Related to *Hymenochæte tabacina*.

HYMENOCHÆTE KUNZEII, *Massee*. *H.* pileo dimidiato, sessili, ceriaceo-membranaceo, tenui, rigido, fragili, fusco, sericeo-velutino marginato, zonis minutis concoloribus; hymenio subtiliter velutino, ferrugineo; setulis tenuibus, cylindraceo-acuminatis, $40-50 \times 10-12 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $10 \times 5 \mu$.—*Hymenochæte Kunzeii*, *Hook. Bot. Miscell.* ii. p. 163, t. lxxxv. *Thelephora badia*, *Kunze*, in *Weig. Exs. Turin* (not of *Hooker*).—*Exs.*: Spruce, *Lichenes Amazonici et Andini*, 797. (Specimen from Kunze in Herb. Kew.)

Surinam; Bahia; Amazon valley.

About 2 inches long, 2-3 inches broad; pileus ferruginous, shining, velvety, slightly zoned; hymenium ochraceous, covered with ferruginous setæ.

HYMENOCHÆTE CACAO, *Berk.* Tabacina, pileis imbricatis connato-flabelliformibus, plicatis zonatis strigosis; hymenio concolore subtiliter setuloso, setulis cylindraceo-acuminatis, $30-40 \times 5-6 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 4 \mu$.—*Berk. in Trans. Linn. Soc.* ser. 2, (*Bot.*) i. p. 403, pl. xlvi. figs. 1-3.—*Stereum Cacao*, *Berk. in Hook. Kew Journ. Bot.* vi. p. 169. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3697.)

On dead timber. Khasia Mts. (*Dr. Hooker*).

Forming dense orbicular patches, 3 inches or more in diameter, closely imbricated; pilei thin but rather rigid, flabelliform, connate, deeply lobed and plicate, furrowed with a few zones, of a rich chocolate-brown, velvety; hymenium marked with a few concentric ridges, of the same colour as the pileus, minutely setulose. A very pretty species, allied to *S. rubiginosum*, but far more minutely setulose than its allies (*Berk.*).

Thin, strigose, becoming smooth, rugulose from base to margin, and concentrically zoned, chocolate colour all over; densely imbricated.

HYMENOCHÆTE ASPERA, *Berk. & Curt.* Rubiginosa; pileo dimidiato imbricato zonato innato-fibroso, fibris fasciculatis postice reticulatis; hymenio colliculoso aspero; setulis tenuibus acuminatis, $40-50 \times 5-6 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $4 \times 2 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc.* x. p. 334. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3703.)

On rotten wood. Venezuela; Cuba.

Large, imbricated, 3-4 inches across; spongy and pliant when dry, thickly covered with bright yellow, long, pliant spines, margin fimbriate; hymenium irregularly tuberculose, dark ferruginous brown, often with yellow spines bursting through from the pileus.

HYMENOCHÆTE BERKELEYANA, *Cooke*. *H. pileis membranaceo-papyrinis, cæspitoso-imbricatis, dimidiatis, lobatis, margineque proliferis, e spadiceo fuligineis, lentis, appresse puberulis; hymenio concolore, setuloso; setulis 40-60 × 7-10 μ; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 7 × 3 μ.*—*Cooke, Grevillea*, viii. p. 147. *Stereum Berkeleyanum, Mont. Guy.* n. 413; *Mont. Syll. Crypt.* n. 589. (Specimen from Montagne in Herb. Berk.)

On bark. Cayenne.

Thin, umber, attached by a narrow base.

HYMENOCHÆTE SUBPURPURASCENS, *Massee*. *Rigidula, coriacea, sulcato-zonata, ferruginea, tomentosa; contextu rufo; hymenio atro-purpureo, minutissime velutino; setulis conicis, 43 × 60 × 5-7 μ; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 8-10 × 4-5 μ.*—*Stereum subpurpurascens, Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 66. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3777.)

On dead wood. Ceylon; Goping, Malay peninsula.

About 6 inches wide, 2½ long, of a rigid, coriaceous substance, repeatedly zoned and sulcate, variegated with brown and umber; the ridges tomentose, with little radiating prominences; hymenium with a velvety aspect, from very minute brown bristles. (*Berk. & Broome.*)

Margin sometimes deeply lobed and undulating, strigose, becoming almost smooth.

HYMENOCHÆTE BADIO-FERRUGINEA, *Lév.* *H. pileis papyraceis, umbonato-sessilibus imbricatis, conchiformibus, supra sericeis lineato-radiatis ob zonas concentricas badias et ferrugineas alternantes variegatis, subtus contextuque sordide luteis; hymenio setuloso; setulis conico-acuminatis, 50-80 × 7-8 μ; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 7 × 4 μ.*—*Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, v.* p. 152; *Cooke, Grev.* viii. p. 146.—*Stereum badio-ferrugineum, Mont. Cent.* iv. n. 87; *Mont. Syll. Crypt.* n. 586. (Specimen from Montagne in Herb. Berk. n. 3700).—*Exs. : Rav. Fung. Amer.* 718.

On wood and bark. United States.

Small; ¼-½ inch across, attached by the centre, the margin free, or sometimes laterally attached. Hymenium often minutely cracked in a radiating manner, as in *H. tabacina*.

HYMENOCHÆTE SALLEI, *Berk. & Curt.* *H. pileo papyraceo, ferrugineo, repetitive zonato, pilis decumbentibus sericeo-velutino plicato; margine lobato; hymenio spadiceo antice crocato; setulis*

70–120 × 10–12 μ ; sporæ subglobosæ, 8 vel 7 × 8 μ .—*Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* x. p. 333; *in Grev.* viii. p. 147. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3699.)

On wood. Cuba; Cordova.

Broad, circular, and fixed by the centre or laterally, 3–4 inches across, very thin and flexible, like paper when dry; concentrically zoned, silky-strigose; hymenium ferruginous-brown; margin often paler and brighter.

HYMENOCHÆTE STRIGOSA, *Berk. & Broome*. Dimidiata, postice decurrens, tenuis, eximie lobata zonata spadicea, purpurea tingente, strigosa; hymenio umbrino; setulis acuminatis, 30–40 × 6–8 μ ; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 5 × 3 μ .—*Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc.* xiv. p. 68. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3702.)

On dead wood. Ceylon.

From 1–3 inches across; margin lobed, concentrically sulcate, coarsely strigose, dark brown with purple tinge; hymenium chocolate.

HYMENOCHÆTE SPADICEA, *Berk. & Broome*. *H.* pileo tenui, sicco elastico, dimidiato vel suborbiculari, postice affixo, zonato, strigoso, e ferrugineo spadiceo; hymenio velutino, lineato rugoso, pallide umbrino; setulis acuminatis, 30–40 × 5–6 μ ; sporæ oblongo-ellipsoideæ, 5 × 2 μ .—*Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 68. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3706.)

On dead wood. Ceylon; Australia.

Thin, pliant even when dry, growing horizontally from a central point, several often confluent; hymenium greyish umber.

HYMENOCHÆTE TENUISSIMA, *Berk.* *H.* pileo umbonato, sessili tenuissimo dilatato, fulvo-rubiginoso zonato fasciculato-villoso; hymenio inæquabili luteo-rubiginoso; setulis acuminatis, 40–60 × 10 μ ; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 5–6 × 3 μ .—*Berk. in Journ. Linn. Soc.* xiv. p. 67.—*Stereum tenuissimum*, *Berk.*, *in Hook. Lond. Journ. Bot.* vi. 1847, p. 510; *Husnot, Pl. des Antill.* 595; *Fung. Cub. Wrightiani*, 418. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3694.)

On wood. Adam's Peak, Ceylon; Cuba; Mexico; Brazil; Himalayas; Queensland.

Pileus at first umbonato-sessile, laterally confluent, dilated, 1 inch or more long, extremely thin and flexible, so that it may be folded in any direction without breaking; tawny, rubiginous,

repeatedly zoned, clothed with coarse pubescence, which is collected into little fascicles. Hymenium unequal, rather yellow than the pileus. Nearly allied to *Thelephora attenuata*, Lév., *Stereum luteo-badium*, Kze., and some other similar forms, but distinct from all in its very flexible pileus, coarser pubescence, and redder tint. (*M. J. Berkeley.*)

HYMENOCHÆTE AVELLANA, *Cooke*. Coriacea, dura; pileo effuso margineque obtuso, libero, anguste reflexo, spadiceo villosus; hymenio lævi e velutino pruinato glabratoque ferrugineo-pallente (passim cruentato); setulis cylindratis, obtusiusculis, $80-140 \times 7-9 \mu$; sporæ cylindratis-ellipsoideæ, $6-7 \times 3 \mu$.—*Cooke, Grev.* viii. p. 146.—*Stereum avellanum*, *Fr. Epicr.* 551; *Hym. Eur.* 462. *Thelephora juratensis*, *Pers. Myc. Eur.* p. 125. (Specimen from Fries in Herb. Berk. n. 3692.)

On hazel, beech, &c. Britain; Europe; New England.

Patches small as a rule, sometimes effused; margin free all round or reflexed above; hymenium when dry dingy ferruginous, pruinose.

HYMENOCHÆTE FERRUGINEA, *Massee*. Coriaceo-rigida, tenuis, tenax, fusco-ferruginea; pileo effuso reflexoque, dense concentrico sulcato, e leproso-viloso glabrato; hymenio nudo, lævi, subtilissime velutino; setulis sparsis, acuminato-conicis, $40-60 \times 6-8 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 3-4 \mu$.—*Auricularia ferruginea*, *Bull. Champ.* t. 378. *Stereum ferrugineum*, *Fr. Epicr.* 550; *Hym. Eur.* 640. (Specimen from Fries in Herb. Berk. n. 3805.)

On old pine and other wood. Europe; Brazil; Ceylon; New Zealand.

Often densely imbricated, thin, flexible; hymenium when dry ochraceo-cinnamon, inner texture same colour. Superficially resembling *H. rubiginosa*, from which it differs in the larger spores and hymenium appearing almost smooth under a lens.

HYMENOCHÆTE IMBRICATULA, *Lév.* Resupinato-effusa, interdum in pileolos crebros imbricatos porrecta; margine subiculoque sordide luteis, spongioso-tomentosis; hymenio umbrino; setis conico-acutis vel subclavatis, interdum asperulis, $30-60 \times 8-10 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 5 \mu$.—*Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér.* 3, v. p. 152; *Cooke, Grev.* viii. p. 146.—*Thelephora (Stereum) imbricatula*, *Schw. Syn. N.-Amer. Fung.* n. 637. (Specimen from Schweinitz

in Herb. Berk.) *Stereum umbrinum*, *Berk. & Curt. N.-Amer. Fung., in Grev.* i. p. 164, n. 240. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3710.)—*Exs.*: *Rav. Fung. Amer.* 445.

On wood. Lower Carolina.

Broadly effused and altogether adnate, or with numerous pileoli springing from the adnate portion, often in an imbricated manner; frequently the pileoli or reflexed portions are exceedingly narrow. Thin and soft. In some specimens the pileus is very finely rimose, and the patches appear as if composed of numerous confluent individuals.

HYMENOCHÆTE FULVELLA, *Berk. & Curt.* Effusa, subcoriacea, læte ferruginea, margine lobato, interdum libero, subtus obscuriore; hymenio velutino, hinc inde scruposo vel rimuloso; setis conico-acutis, $70-90 \times 10-18 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $8 \times 4 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev.* viii. p. 148. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3721.)

Ferruginous, adnate, broadly effused, often wrinkled or cracked in patches on the hymenium.

HYMENOCHÆTE PULCHERRIMA, *Massee*, n. sp. (Pl. V. f. 4.) Late effusa, adnata, margine determinato, subreflexo, subtus croceo-fuscescens, strigosa; hymenio colliculoso aspero, velutino, cervino; setis conico-acuminatis, $70-90 \times 18-22 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $4 \times 3 \mu$. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3721 a.)

On bark. Venezuela.

Broadly effused, thin, adnate; margin free and sometimes partly upturned, strigose and bright yellowish brown below. Remarkable for the very thick conico-acuminate setæ.

HYMENOCHÆTE PERPUSILLA, *Pat.* Parva, 4-8 millim. lata, orbicularis, coriacea, patulo-reflexa, brunneo-rubra; margine acuto, lævi, integro; hymenio ochraceo-ferrugineo, lævi, setuloso; setulis brunneis, brevibus, ad marginem carentibus.—*Patouillard, Champ. Nouv. Caledon.* p. 5.

On dead wood. New Caledonia.

III. *Resupinatae*. † *Sporæ albæ, setæ acuminatæ*.

HYMENOCHÆTE NIGRESCENS, *Cooke, in herb.* (Pl. V. f. 5.) *H.* pileis peltatis, applanatis, solitariis vel gregariis ac confluentibus, rigidis, ambitu liberis subreflexis; hymenio setuloso, e fusco-

nigrescente; setulis conicis nigricantibus, $80-140 \times 10-12 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $10 \times 5 \mu$. (Type in Herb. Kew.)

On dry wood. Britain.

Adnate; margin free, sometimes upturned, almost smooth and greyish below. Commencing as circular patches, which usually soon become confluent. Often radially cracked through the entire substance. Hymenium blackish umber, setulose; setæ almost black and opaque, numerous.

HYMENOCHÆTE CROCATATA, *Lév.* Coriacea, firma, ferrugineo-pallens, pileo effuso; margine tenui, undique anguste reflexo, subtus strigoso-tomentoso, intus filamentoso croceo; hymenio pallido, setulis sparsis ferrugineis punctato; setulis cylindræis, apice acuminatis, $70-100 \times 6-8 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideo-fusoideæ, $6 \times 2-3 \mu$.—*Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat.* 1846, p. 151; *Grev.* viii. p. 145.—*Stereum crocatum*, *Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 641. *Thelephora Cerasi*, *Pers. Myc. Eur.* p. 125.—*Exs.*: *Rav. Fung. Amer.* 123.

On trunks &c. S. Europe; United States; Mexico; Venezuela; Ceylon.

Sometimes entirely adnate, and margin almost indeterminate; in young specimens the margin is often free, upturned, strigose, citron or orange, becoming smoother and duller in colour with age.

HYMENOCHÆTE DURA, *Berk. & Curt.* Resupinata, orbicularis, crassa, rigida, ferrugineo-rhabarbarina, margine obtuso; hymenio lævi; setulis acuminatis, $30-35 \times 6-7 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $5 \times 3 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* x. p. 334.—*Exs.*: *Fung. Cub. Wrightiani*, 422. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3719.)

On wood and bark. Cuba; Jamaica; Ceylon.

Consisting of thick, small, irregular patches, with the pale margin abrupt and free; hymenium cinnamon, tinged ferruginous; setæ rare, sometimes almost entirely absent.

HYMENOCHÆTE TASMANICA, *Massee*, n. sp. (Pl. V. f. 2.) Latissime effusa, crustaceo-adnata, crassiuscula; margine tenuiore pallidior, demum leviter libero; hymenio rugoso-tuberculoso, velutino, ferruginoso, margine pallidior; setulis longissimis, subcylindræis vel basi inflatis, $100-200 \times 8-10 \mu$; sporæ subcylindrææ utrinque obtusissimæ, $7 \times 3 \mu$. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. along with *H. rubiginosa*.)

On wood. New Zealand.

Broadly effused, adnate; extreme margin free, sometimes slightly curled; substance rigid when dry; hymenium rugose or tuberculose, velvety, bright ferruginous, margin sometimes almost orange. Closely resembling in general appearance *Hymenochæte rubiginosa*, but readily distinguished by the very long setæ and narrowly cylindrical elongated spores.

HYMENOCHÆTE STEVENSONI, *Berk. & Broome*. Pallide cervina, rigida, margine obtuso elevato; setis rigidis, $20-40 \times 8-10 \mu$; sporæ elliptico-fusoideæ, $6-7 \times 3-4 \mu$.—*Berk. & Broome in Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser. 5, iii. 1879, p. 211. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3733.)

On yew. Glamis, N. B.

A very distinct species, with an abrupt margin, which is sometimes a little thickened or raised. Hymenium livid, or greyish with tinge of lilac when dry.

HYMENOCHÆTE PELLICULA, *Berk. & Broome*. (Pl. V. f. 3.) Resupinata, effusa, tenuissima, a matrice hic illic secernibilis, rubiginoso-grisea; margine vix nullo vel tenerrimo; setulis crassis, acuminatis, $30-35 \times 10 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 4 \mu$.—*Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 65. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3725.)

On bamboo. Ceylon; United States.

Forming an even, very thin, broadly effused stratum, brown, with sometimes a grey or purple tinge; setæ often clear purple by transmitted light.

HYMENOCHÆTE AMBIENS, *Berk. & Curt.* Effusa, circumambiens, tenuis, ochraceo-fusca; hymenio leviter velutino; setis cylindraceo-obtusis, $40-80 \times 7-9 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $4-5 \times 3 \mu$.—*Cooke, Grev.* viii. p. 147. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3691.)

On bark of branches. New Jersey.

HYMENOCHÆTE AGGLUTINANS, *Ellis*. Arcte adnata, determinata, ambitu subtomentosa; hymenio e flavo-rufescente; setulis cylindraceo-acutis, $60-90 \times 7-8 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 5 \mu$.—*Ellis in Bull. Torr. Bot.* v. no. 2, p. 46.—*Exs.*: Thuem. Myc. Univ. 309. (Authentic specimen from Ellis in Herb. Kew.)

United States.

A well-marked species, and certainly a genuine *Hymenochæte*. Compact, determinate; margin downy, often completely surrounding twigs or cementing two together by growing continuously round both. Hymenium pale, but often bright yellow, with ferruginous shades due to the setæ.

HYMENOCHÆTE CROCICREAS, *Berk. & Broome*. Crassa, resupinata, intus croceo-lateritia, matricem eodem colore tingens.—*Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 68. (No specimen in Herb. Berk.)

On decayed wood. Ceylon.

HYMENOCHÆTE DEPALLENS, *Berk. & Curt*. Effusa; hymenio velutino, pallido, rimoso, contextu molli, fulvo-cinnamomeo; setulis acuminatis, $40-60 \times 8-10 \mu$; sporæ oblongo-ellipsoideæ, $8-10 \times 5 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 68. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3723.)

On branches and wood. Ceylon.

Broadly effused, rather thick; margin often byssoid; hymenium pale, cracked in the dry specimens.

HYMENOCHÆTE INSULARIS, *Berk*. Tota resupinata, rubiginosa, primum orbicularis; margine angusto tomentoso candido; hymenio velutino, rimoso; setulis obtusis, $40-50 \times 10 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 3-4 \mu$.—*Berk. in Grev.* i. p. 165. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3736.)

Carolina, on *Castanea sativa*, Mill.

“At first orbicular, with a narrow white tomentose margin; under surface white; at length laterally confluent, ultimately continuous. As in *Polyporus igniarius*, the mycelium which penetrates below the thin bark is white.” (*Berkeley*.)

Thin, closely adnate, ferruginous-brown; hymenium velvety; margin paler, minutely fibrillose.

HYMENOCHÆTE LEONINA, *Berk. & Curt*. Tota resupinata, croceo-ferruginea; margine tomentoso; hymenio inæquabili inseparabili nec rimoso; setulis acuminatis, crassis, $20-30 \times 12-15 \mu$; sporæ subglobosæ, $6 \times 5 \mu$. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3715.)

On dead wood. Cuba; Ceylon; Britain.

Broadly effused, thin, firmly adnate; margin almost indeterminate; setæ rare; threads of subiculum coloured; hymenium variable in colour, often ferruginous-orange with patches of pure yellow.

HYMENOCHÆTE LÆVIGATA, *Massee*. Effusa, tenuis, velutina, olivaceo-fusca, subiculo obsoleto; setulis acuminato-conicis, $60-100 \times 5-7 \mu$; sporæ cylindræo-ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 5 \mu$.—*Thelephora (Stereum) lævigata*, *Schweinitz, Syn. Fung. N. Amer.* (Specimen from Schweinitz in Herb. Berk.)

On wood. United States.

Effused, thin; margin generally indeterminate, sometimes whitish and minutely byssoid; hymenium olivaceous with a brown or ferruginous tinge, sometimes cracked in an areolate manner.

HYMENOCHÆTE MULTISPINULOSA, *Peck*. Resupinata, obscure rufescenti-brunnea, ambitu pallidiore; hymenio velutino, areolato-rimoso; setis rectis vel leviter flexuosis, confertis, $50 \times 110 \mu$ longis.—*Peck in Coult. Bot. Gaz.* vii. (1882), p. 54.

On rotten wood. Arizona; United States.

HYMENOCHÆTE BONAERRENSIS, *Speg.* Latissime effusa, nunquam reflexa, tenaciter ac subcrustaceo-adnata, tenuis, ob matricis inæqualitatem undulata ac hinc inde scrupulosa, pulchre cinerea, densiuscule ac minute piloso-punctulata; margine subindeterminato, zona tenuissima fibrilloso-subaurantiaca, tomentosulo-aurantia v. gossypino-cinnamomeo-fulvo ornata; setulæ hymenii e strato mycelio fibroso-subcartilagineo cinnamomeo exsurgentes, cylindraceo-conicæ, apice acutiusculo, nudo v. calcareo ruguloso-aspero ($60-80 \times 12-14$), basi non incrassatæ, continuæ v. rarius pauciseptatæ, crassæ tunicatæ, sanguineo-fuliginæ; sporæ ellipticæ, sæpius inæquilaterales, utrinque obtusæ, rotundatæ ($6-7 \times 2$) hyalinæ.—*Spegazzini, Fung. Argentini*, Pug. iv. p. 16.

On rotten willow-trunks. Palermo.

HYMENOCHÆTE UNICOLOR, *Berk. & Curt.* Adnata, resupinata, crassiuscula, rigida, cinnamomea, lævis, æquabilis, rimosa, margine leviter pulvinato; intus e basi badia concolor; setulis gracilibus, acuminatis, $40-50 \times 5 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 4 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* x. p. 335. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3728.)—*Hymenochæte spreta*, *Peck*, *30th Rep. New York State Mus.* p. 47.

On dead trees. Cuba.

Thick; broadly effused, becoming abruptly thin and minutely radiato-fibrillose at the margin; hymenium brown, cracked.

HYMENOCHÆTE TOXIA, *Berk. in herb.* Latissime effusa, tenaciter ac subcrustaceo-adnata; margine subindeterminato; hymenio umbrino-brunneo, leviter velutino; setulis cylindraceo-conicis, $40-70 \times 5-7 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 4 \mu$. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3729.)

Samoa. Sent by Mr. T. Powell, who states that it does great injury to the bread-fruit trees.

HYMENOCHÆTE TENUIS, Peck. Resupinata, tenuissima, lævis, cæspites plus minus confluentes elongatos, obscure ferrugineos, margine determinato concolores, inseparabiles, rimosos efformans; setulis acutis, 30–60 μ longis.—Peck, 40th Report New York Mus. p. 57.

On decorticated wood of *Thuja occidentalis*. N. America.

HYMENOCHÆTE BARBATA, Masee, n. sp. Latissime effusa, adnata, crassa; margine obtusiusculo; hymenio læte ferrugineo, ambitu pallescente; setis conico-acuminatis, 80–140 \times 12–17 μ ; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 4 \times 2–2.5 μ . (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3715.)

On wood. Ceylon.

Broadly effused, thick, margin rather obtuse. Agreeing in many respects with *H. pulcherrima*, but the latter is readily distinguished by the free reflexed margin straight below, and the nodulose hymenium.

HYMENOCHÆTE FULIGINOSA, Lév. Effusa, coriacea, compacta, obscure fuliginoso-spadicea; hymenio levi, setulis densis, sæpe sparsis, setulis 30–50 \times 6–8 μ ; sporæ subglobosæ, 5 \times 4 μ .—Lév. in *Ann. Sci. Nat.* sér. 3, v. 1846, p. 152; *Grev.* viii. p. 147.—*Stereum fuliginosum*, *Pers. Myc. Eur.* i. p. 145; *Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 645.—*Thelephora fusco-purpurea*, *Pers. Myc. Eur.* p. 143 (young condition).—*Exs.*: *Fung. Cub. Wrightiani*, 429.

On wood. Britain; Europe; Cuba; Venezuela; Ceylon; Nilghiris; Egypt.

Thin, closely adnate; margin very thin, yellowish rust, often much broken into patches and almost indeterminate; hymenium umber with rust or purple tinge, appearing almost smooth under a lens, sometimes minutely cracked and brighter in colour. The setæ are often clear purple by transmitted light, instead of dark brown, the usual tint.

HYMENOCHÆTE INNATA, Cooke & Masee. Resupinata, tenuis, innata, extus cervina, intus lateritia, margine indeterminato; setis parvulis gracilibus, 15–20 \times 2–3 μ ; sporæ globosæ, 4 μ diam.—*Cooke & Masee in Grev.* xv. p. 99. (Type in Herb. Kew.)

On wood. Australia (Daintree River).

Innate, scarcely distinct from the subjacent matrix, which is discoloured by the bright brown mycelium.

HYMENOCHÆTE STELLIGERA, *Speg.* Effusa, late incrustans, vegeta contigua, margine attenuato, submembranacea e carneo-vel cinereo-fuscescens, centro crassiuscula, pruinuloso-velutina rufescens vel ferruginea dense minutissimeque setulosa; setulis fuliginosis, rigidulis, continuis, apice plus minusve radiato-ramulosis, ramis 20-30×3, apice acutiusculis.—*Speg. Fung. Fueg.* p. 42, n. 103.

On decorticated beech. Staten Island, Tierra del Fuego.

Remarkable for the more or less stellate apices of the setæ, in this character resembling the species of *Stellatostroma*, but in the latter genus the stellate hyphæ are immersed in the substance of the stroma.

†† *Sporæ olivaceæ.*

HYMENOCHÆTE CORRUGATA, *Lév.* Subeffusa, arcte adnata, mox grumosa, pallide cinnamomea; hymenio setis ferrugineis obsito, sicco rimosissimo; setis conico-acuminatis, 70-120 μ ; sporæ ellipsoideæ, olivaceæ, 7-8×4-5 μ .—*Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, v. p. 152.*—*Corticium corrugatum*, *Fr. Epicr.* 565; *Hym. Europ.* 656. *Thelephora corrugata*, *Fr. Obs.* i. 154; *Fr. Elench.* 224. *Thelephora Padi*, *Pers. Myc. Eur.* i. p. 134; *Grevillea*, t. 234. (Specimen from Fries in Herb. Kew.)—*Exs.*: *Berk. Brit. Fung.* 249 & 298; *Thum. Myc. Univ.* 9; *Rav. Fung. Can.* 26; *Rav. Fung. Amer.* 124; *Ellis, N. Am. Fung.* 14?

Britain; Europe; N. America.

Broadly effused, closely adnate, so that the irregularities of the matrix are followed by the hymenium, which varies from dark brown, through ferruginous, to dirty grey when dry. There is no shade of purple in the hymenium, which is very much cracked into polygonal areas when dry.

HYMENOCHÆTE CROCEO-FERRUGINEA, *Massee*, n. sp. (Pl. V. f. 9.) Effusa, late incrustans, tenuissima, e croceo-ferruginea fuscescens; hymenio minutissime setuloso, rimoso; setulis cylindraceis, basi inflatis, 70-100×30-35 μ ; sporæ subglobosæ, olivaceæ, 7×6 μ .

On dead stem of *Rosa canina*. Britain (Appin, Norths.). (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3735 a.)

Broadly effused, very thin, adglutinated, margin sometimes byssoid, at others indeterminate. Resembling *H. corrugata*, but differing in the very much swollen bases of the setæ and the sub-globose spores.

HYMENOCHÆTE TRISTIUSCULA, *Massee*. Late effusa, arcte adnata, tenuis, hymenio obscure fuligineo, ambitu nigro; setulis tenuibus, 40–50 μ ; sporæ olivaceæ, ellipsoideæ, 10 \times 4 μ .—*Corticium tristiusculum*, *Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 71. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 4045.)

On dead twigs. Ceylon.

Broadly effused, hymenium smoky brown, sometimes with a glaucous tinge, often cracked into minute areolæ. With the habit and general appearance of *Peniophora cinerea*. The hymenium is described by Berkeley as "lævissimo," nevertheless, except when old, it is furnished with setæ, and is a true *Hymenochæte*.

HYMENOCHÆTE CORTICOLOR, *Berk. & Rav.* Irregularis, dura, lignea, coffeicolor demum hic illic liberata; setulis acuminatis, 50–70 \times 10–12 μ ; sporæ ellipsoideæ, olivaceæ, 7 \times 3 μ .—*Berk. & Rav. in Grev. i.* p. 165. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3714.)

Carolina, Florida. "On the rough bark of old elms. Forming irregular patches of a coffee-brown, hard, woody, either entirely resupinate or with the edge here and there slightly raised. Closely allied to *H. dura*, *Berk. & Curt.*, a Cuban species of a far brighter tint." (*Berkeley*.)

Thick, adnate, hard, following the undulations of the bark; determinate; thin-walled, pale-coloured, cystidia-like bodies accompany the typical setæ. Spores pale olive.

HYMENOCHÆTE EPISPHERIA, *Massee*. Effusa, tenuissima, indeterminata; hymenio cinnamomeo, subvelutino; setulis sparsis, cylindræis, 80–90 \times 8–10 μ ; sporæ ellipsoideæ, olivaceæ, 7 \times 4 μ .—*Thelephora (Stereum) episphæria*, *Schwein. Syn. N. Amer. Fung.; Fries, Elench.* 225. (Specimen from Schweinitz in Herb. Berk.)

On bark, running over a *Sphæria*. U. States.

Effused, thin; margin indeterminate; hymenium cinnamon, becoming tinged with olive; pulverulent under a lens; setæ scattered, cylindrical, apex obtuse.

HYMENOCHÆTE MOUGEOTII, *Massee*. (Pl. V. f. 6.) Late effusa, arida, determinata, adnata, obscure sanguineo-rubra; hymenio incrustando inæquali, siccitate rimuloso, pruinato; setulis sparsis, conicis, 30–60 \times 5–6 μ ; sporæ fusoido-ellip-

soideæ, olivaceæ, $6-7 \times 3.5 \mu$.—*Corticium Mougeotii*, *Fr. Epicr.* p. 558; *Fr. Hym. Eur.* 654. *Thelephora Mougeotii*, *Fr. Elench.* p. 188.—*Exs.*: Roum. Fung. Sel. Gal. n. 5; Moug. & Nest. n. 581 (as *Thelephora cruenta*).

On *Pinus picea* and other trunks. Central Europe; Tasmania; Sikkim Himalayas, 1100–1200 feet.

HYMENOCHÆTE TABACINA, *Lév.* Subcoriacea, tenuis, flaccida, pileo effuso, reflexo, sericeo, demum glabrato, subferrugineo, margine stratoque intermedio filamentosis aureis; hymenio pallidore, setulis pubescente; setulis conico-acuminatis, $80-130 \times 10-14 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, olivaceæ, $5-6 \times 3 \mu$.—*Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, v.* p. 152; *Cooke, Grev.* viii. p. 145.—*Stereum tabacinum*, *Fr. Epicr.* 550; *Hym. Eur.* p. 641; *Berk. Outl.* p. 271. *Thelephora tabacina*, *Fr. Syst. Myc.* i. p. 437. *Auricularia tabacina*, *Sowerby*, t. 25. *Helvella nicotiana*, *Bolton*, t. 174.—*Exs.*: *Sib. Pl. Crypt. Ard. fasc. ii.* 121; *Oudem. Fung. Neerland.* 240; *Fuckel, Fung. Rhen.* 1318; *Thum. Fung. Austr.* 1211; *P. Karst. F. Fenn.* 130; *Ellis, N. Amer. Fung.* 13; *Berk. Brit. Fung.* 248; *Desm. Crypt. France, sér. i.* 415.

On trunks, &c. Britain; Europe; N. America; Arctic America; Patagonia; Vancouver's Island; Malacca; Australia (Victoria).

Readily distinguished by the bright golden-yellow margin and the coloured spores. Sometimes almost completely covering the underside of fallen logs. When moist dirty ferruginous passing to mulberry colour. Rigid when dry, adnate, with margin broadly free all round, and more or less lobed, or free and reflexed above, rugulose. Hymenium ferruginous with a purple or vinous tinge, or sometimes obscure cinnamon, often minutely cracked in lines radiating from the centre, or from several starting points in broadly effused specimens.

HYMENOCHÆTE TUBERCULOSA, *Cooke.* Tota resupinata, crassa, durissima, tuberculosa, purpureo-umbrina, rimosa, subtus ferruginea; setis sparsis, rigidis, acutis, $40-60 \times 10-12 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, olivaceæ, $10 \times 5 \mu$.—*Cooke, Grev.* ix. p. 101. (Type in Herb. Kew.)

On bark. Rio Janeiro.

Extending in a thick hard tuberculated crust for several inches. Most nearly related to *H. corticolor*, *Berk. & Curt.*, but thicker, harder, and different in colour. (*Cooke.*)

Very broadly effused, thick, rigid when dry; hymenium coarsely tuberculose, cracked, brownish cinnamon with sometimes a tinge of purple.

HYMENOCHÆTE RHABARBARINA, *Massee*. Effusa, arcte adnata; hymenio velutino, rhabarbarino, margine angusto pallido evanido; setulis acuminatis, $30-40 \times 7-9 \mu$; sporæ dilute olivaceæ, oblongo-ellipsoideæ, $8 \times 4 \mu$.—*Corticium rhabarbarinum*, *Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)*, xiv. p. 69. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3987.)

On dead wood. Ceylon; New Zealand.

Closely adnate, broadly effused, springing from radiating fibres, new pilei springing from the first formed hymenium. When old the hymenium is often glabrous and cracked.

††† *Setæ subclavata, interdum asperula.*

HYMENOCHÆTE SCABRISETA, *Cooke*. (Pl. V. f. 7.) Resupinata, purpureo-fusca, mollis, subspongiosa, margine pallidiore, tenuiore, demum leviter libero; hymenio velutino, levi; setis clavatis, superne asperatis, pallide brunneis, $70-90 \times 8-11 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 4 \mu$.—*Cooke, in Rav. Fung. Amer.* n. 717. (Type in Herb. Kew.)—*Exs.*: *Gav. Fung. Amer.* 717; *Ellis, N. Amer. Fung.* 1108.

On bark of *Myrica*. Darien, Georgia, U.S.

Closely allied to *H. umbrina*, but distinguished by the rough clavate setæ.

HYMENOCHÆTE UMBRINA, *Massee*. Subimbricata, supra breviter reflexa, margine subiculoque luteis spongioso-tomentosis; hymenio umbrino, velutino; setulis elongatis, obtusis, verruculosis, brunneis, $30-40 \times 7-8 \mu$; sporæ subglobosæ, $5 \times 4 \mu$.—*Stereum umbrinum*, *Berk. & Cooke in Grev.* i. p. 164. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3857.)

Imbricated, free portion narrow; hymenium minutely velvety; the whole plant soft and spongy.

HYMENOCHÆTE FIMBRIATA, *Ellis & Everh.* (Pl. V. f. 8.) Resupinata, suborbicularis, margine umbrino-brunneo strigoso-fimbriato; hymenio griseo, velutino; setulis cylindræis vel subclavatis, pallidis, $50-70 \times 8-10 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, hyalinæ, $10-12 \times 5-6 \mu$.—*Ellis & Everh. Journ. Myc.* i. p. 149. (Authentic specimen from Peck in Herb. Kew.)

On branches of *Pinus Murrayana*. United States.

A very beautiful species, characterized by the laciniato-fimbriate margin, grey hymenium, pale cylindrical or subclavate setæ, and the large spores.

HYMENOCHÆTE DREGEANA, *Massee*. Effusa, resupinata, papyracea e matrice separabile ochroleuca, supra subtiliter tomentosa; hymenio rimosiusculo, papillato; setulis sparsis, tenuibus, cylindraceis, pallidis, $15-20 \times 5-7 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 5 \mu$.—*Corticium Dregeanum*, *Berk. in Hook. Lond. Journ. Bot.* v. p. 3. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3956.)

On bark. S. Africa.

Forming effused ochroleucous somewhat elongated patches, 3-4 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, separable from the matrix, above minutely tomentose; hymenium glabrous, minutely mealy, rather rugged papillose, slightly cracked. Resembling somewhat *Corticium molle*, but easily known by its thicker flexible substance, which is separable from the matrix. (*Berkeley*.)

A true *Hymenochæte*; the setæ are slender, scattered, and almost colourless, and sometimes rather rough with minute particles of lime as in *Peniophora*.

HYMENOCHÆTE CERVINA, *Berk. & Curt.* Tota resupinata, effusa, tenuis, margine tomentoso cito oblitterato; hymenio cervino; setulis pallidis, clavatis, $40-50 \times 15-16 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $5 \times 4 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* x. p. 334. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3720.)

On bark and wood. Cuba; Carolina.

Thin, often much cracked and margin almost indeterminate; setæ pale, clavate or fusiform.

HYMENOCHÆTE CRASSA, *Berk.* *H. pileo* resupinato, coriaceo, tomentoso-velutino, pallide rufo, ambitu crasso, demum libero; hymenio inæquali, velutino, concolore; setulis conicis vel subclavatis, interdum asperulis, $70-130 \times 7-14 \mu$; sporæ cylindraceo-ellipsoideæ, $7-8 \times 4 \mu$.—*Berk.*; *Cooke, Grev.* viii. p. 148.—*Thelephora crassa*, *Lév. Voy. Bonite*, t. 139, f. 1 B. (Specimen from *Lév. herb.*, in Herb. Berk. n. 3829.)

On trunks. Britain; Cochin China; Australia (Clarence River).

HYMENOCHÆTE BOLTONI, *Cooke.* *H. pileis* effusis reflexisque, sæpius aggregatis, ochraceo-fuscis, tomentosis, margine albicante,

undulato; hymenio sordide ochraceo-cinereo, minutissime velutino, denique rimuloso; setulis pallide brunneis, asperulis, subfusiformibus, $50-100 \times 5-6 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7-8 \times 4-5 \mu$.—*Cooke, Grev.* viii. p. 145.—*Stereum* (Apus) *Boltonii*, *Sacc. Michelia*, ii. 239. *Corticium cinereum*, f. reflexum et f. resupinatum, *Sacc. Myc. Ven.* n. 404 & 405; *Fung. Ven.* ser. v. p. 165.—*Exs.*: *Sacc. Myc. Ven.* 1113.

On dead trunks. Italy.

Thick behind, becoming thinner towards the crisped margin, densely strigose, with a broad raised ochraceous marginal zone; hymenium umber with purple tinge, becoming ochraceous at the margin, cracked, minutely velvety.

HYMENOCHÆTE ABIETINA, *Massee*. Suberoso-coriacea, rigida, pileo effuso, applanato (subtus) tomentosio, ferrugineo-umbrino, ambitu determinato (reflexo marginatoque haud viso); hymenio velutino, fusco-ferrugineo; setulis cylindræo-clavatis, interdum flexuosis, $80-150 \times 7-8 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 4-5 \mu$.—*Stereum abietinum*, *Fr. Epicr.* 553; *Hym. Eur.* 643. *Thelephora abietina*, *Pers. Syn.* p. 573; *Fr. Syst. Myc.* i. p. 442.—*Exs.*: P. Karst. *Fung. Fenn.* 943; *Thuem. Myc. Univ.* 1107.

Hymenium sometimes with a purple tinge.

HYMENOCHÆTE SCHOMBURGKII, *Massee*. E resupinato reflexa, suborbicularis, demum conchiformis, umbrina antice subzonata, velutina; hymenio levi concolore; setulis flaccidis, pallide brunneis, cylindræis vel fusiformibus, $50-100 \times 6-7 \mu$; sporæ subglobosæ, $4 \times 3 \mu$.—*Stereum Schomburgkii*, *Berk. Austr. Fung.* n. 134. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3778.)

On wood. Port Darwin, Australia.

Pileus about an inch broad.

HYMENOCHÆTE PURPUREA, *Cooke et Morg.* Coriaceo-spongiosa, tota resupinata, arcte adnata, margine byssino; hymenio purpureo, in brunneolum vergente, velutino; setulis clavato-fusoideis, leviter asperulis, $60-150 \times 10-12 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 4-5 \mu$.—*Thelephora purpurea*, *Cooke & Morg. Mycol. Fl. Miami Valley*, p. 198. (Type in Herb. Kew.)

On wood. United States; Australia (Melbourne); Norfolk Island.

Hymenium brownish purple or sometimes with a cinnamon

tinge, margin paler, fibrillose or byssoid. Broadly effused, following the irregularities of the matrix, rather thin; texture soft and spongy, lilac, becoming paler as is frequently the case with the hymenium; sometimes when old altogether dirty cinnamon.

HYMENOCHÆTE OLIVACEA, *Cooke*. Effusa, atro-olivacea, rugosa, velutina, margine tenuiore pallidiore; setis cylindræis vel subclavatis, pallidis, $40-60 \times 8-10 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 4 \mu$.—*Grev.* xiv. p. 11. (Type in Herb. Kew.)

On branches. Australia (Toorvoomba).

Somewhat resembling *H. umbrina*, but distinguished by the pale byssoid or fibrillose margin and the different spores.

HYMENOCHÆTE KALCHBRENNERI, *Massee*, n. sp. Brunnea, crassiuscule membranacea, late effusa, laxe matrici adnata; margine subdeterminata, repanda; hymenio velutino; setulis cylindræis vel subclavatis, interdum asperulis, $80-90 \times 6-8 \mu$; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 4-5 \mu$.—*Exs.*: (Thuem. Myc. Univ. 1504) under the name of *Corticium murinum*, comm. P. Karst.

On dead trunk of *Eucalyptus*. Australia (Victoria).

Broadly effused, thin, almost separable; hymenium velvety, brown, with sometimes a tinge of purple. Setæ coloured, thin-walled, blunt, or sometimes slightly incrassated upwards, and in some instances more or less rough with minute granules of lime.—*Corticium murinum*, Berk. & Curt., is a *Coniophora*.

HYMENOCHÆTE MODESTA, *Massee*. Orbicularis, demum confluen-do-lobata, contextu pallido subluteo, margine breviter byssoideo; hymenio luteo-griseo; setulis pallidis, obtusis, $20-30 \times 8 \mu$; sporæ oblongo-ellipsoideæ, $8 \times 6 \mu$.—*Corticium modestum*, *Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 69. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3962.)

On dead wood. Ceylon.

Commencing as small circular patches, which soon become confluent; margin byssoid or sometimes radiato-strigose; hymenium ochraceous with ashy tinge, margin paler; setæ small, pale, not numerous.

IV. *Veluticeps*. *Setæ fasciculatæ*.

HYMENOCHÆTE VELUTICEPS, *Berk.* Dimidiata, dura, coriacea, sulcato-zonata, velutina, glabrescens; pileo brunneo; hymenio

stratoso, pallide cinnamomeo; setis fasciculatis, brunneis, flexuosis, fasciculis 150–200 μ long.; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 6–7 \times 4–5 μ .—*Berk. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* x. p. 333.—*Veluticeps Berkeleyi, Cooke, Grev.* viii. p. 149. (Type in Herb. Berk.)

On logs in woods, often on the underside. Cuba.

The fasciculate setæ, at first sight, make it look like an *Hydnum* allied to *H. flavum* (Berk.).

HYMENOCHÆTE VIBRANS, Massee. Centro affixa, orbicularis, coriacea, rigida; pileo ferrugineo, zonato, velutino nec striato; hymenio velutino; setulis e hyphis tenuibus, septatis, compositis; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 5–6 \times 3 μ .—*Stereum vibrans, Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* x. p. 332. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3709.)

On dead wood. Cuba.

Resembling a species of *Hirneola* in habit and general appearance, but not gelatinous, and having the hymenium minutely velvety, the pile consisting of hairs composed of a bundle of thin septate hyphæ; 2–3 inches across; hymenium cinnamon with a silky sheen. Not a typical *Hymenochæte*.

CORTICIUM, Fries (emend.).

Hymenium amphigenum, læve vel tuberculosum, ceraceum, glabrum, e mycelio immediate enatum absque strato intermedio; sporæ albæ.—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 556 (in part). *Thelephora* (in part) of most old authors.

As defined above, the leading features of the genus are:—The hymenium covering the whole free surface of the plant, which is closely adnate by the entire under surface to the substratum; in the more highly developed species the extreme margin is free, and sometimes more or less upraised. The hymenium is perfectly glabrous and waxy, owing to the entire absence of projecting cystidia, which give to the hymenium a velvety or minutely hispid appearance in the genera *Peniophora* and *Hymenochæte*.

The genus *Hypochnus* of Fries is without doubt composed of abnormal states of species of *Corticium*, as clearly illustrated by *Corticium arachnoideum*, which, as described by Berkeley, is a *Hypochnus*, with a loose, felted subiculum, mostly barren, with here and there a few scattered basidia, or in some instances with scattered patches of hymenial surface; but specimens collected

by Berkeley since the species was first established show every transition from the Hypochnoid form to that of a perfect *Corticium*, with a waxy thin hymenium extending continuously for several inches.

A. *Ambitu libera, determinata, marginata.*

CORTICIUM SALICINUM, Fr. (Pl. VI. fig. 1.) Coriaceum, molle, siccum rigidum, centro adfixum, margine ubique reflexo, extus albo-villosum; hymenio persistenter sanguineo-rubro, sicco contiguo; sporæ cylindræo-ellipsoideæ, curvulæ, $14-16 \times 5-6 \mu$.—Fr. *Hym. Eur.* 647; P. Karst. *Myc. Fenn.* 310; Wint. *Krypt. Fl.* 339; Stev. *Brit. Fung.* 273; Ic. *Sel. Hym. Fennicæ*, P. Karsten, p. 6, f. x. — *Thelephora cruenta*, Alb. et Schw. 277. *Peziza sarcoides*, Wahlenb. *Fl. Lapp.* n. 1078. (Specimen from Fries, in Herb. Berk. n. 3953.)—*Exs.*: Fuckel, F. Rhen. 1593; Thuem. *Myc. Univ.* 114; Ellis, N. Amer. *Fung.* 609; P. Karsten, *Fung. Fenn.* 42 and 316.

On willow, rarely on poplar. N. Europe (Forres, N.B.); N. America.

Pezizoid when young, often becoming effused and irregular, but margin always upturned. Hymenium smooth, blood-red, white below, minutely villous or pulverulent, due to minute crystals, often becoming almost glabrous. When dry thin and subcartilaginous.

CORTICIUM DEGLUBENS, Berk. & Curt. Tenue, papyraceum, secernibile, subtus candidum; hymenio lævissimo, ochraceo; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $10 \times 6-7 \mu$.—Berk. & Curt. in Grev. i. p. 166. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3955.)

On juniper. Alabama.

“At first resupinate, with a very narrow white byssoid margin, soon detached, white beneath, like kid leather; hymenium honey-coloured, very even and continuous.” (Berkeley.)

Margin fibrillose, wholly separable as a thin firm pellicle; hymenium waxy, continuous, brownish ochre.

CORTICIUM EVOLVENS, Fr. (Pl. VI. fig. 4.) Resupinatum, marginatum vel effuso-reflexum, molle, subtus tomento albido flocculosum, azonum; hymenio nudo, glabro, subrugoso, fusco-expalente, siccitate rimoso-partito; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $10-12 \times 5 \mu$.—Fr. *Hym. Eur.* p. 646; Cooke, *Handb.* i. 320; Stevens, *Brit.*

Fung. 273; *Fl. Dan.* t. 840; *Wint. Krypt. Fl.* 339.—*Exs.*:
Welw. *Crypt. Lusitan.* n. 70; Ellis, *Fung. N. Jersey*, n. 3491.

On bark. Britain; Europe.

Springing very often as independent minute rounded patches, which sometimes assume a saucer-like form and remain solitary; more frequently several become confluent, and form irregular patches with the margin more or less upraised and fibrillose below; hymenium dirty ochraceous with sometimes lilac tints, cracked when dry and showing the fibrillose subiculum. Frequent on cherry, mountain ash, and species of *Prunus*.

CORTICIUM HEPATICUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Latissime effusum; margine hic illic reflexo, tenui, subtus albido; hymenio continuo hepatico; sporæ oblongo-ellipsoideæ, $12 \times 4-5 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev.* i. p. 180. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 4056.)

On ash. Penns., U.S.

Very widely effused, running over the rough wood, and surrounding any projecting point; edge thin, white beneath, here and there free; hymenium liver-coloured, with somewhat the aspect of that of *C. viscosum* or *C. lividum* when dry. (*Berkeley.*)

Broadly effused, thin, liver-coloured, rigid and cartilaginous when dry; not a good *Corticium*, villous below; probably a species of *Auricularia*.

CORTICIUM SUBREPANDUM, *Berk. & Cooke.* Subcoriaceum, primo pezizoideum, orbiculare, demum applanato-confluentum; hymenio marginato, subochraceo, sicco rimoso, margine libero; sporæ late ellipsoideæ, basi apiculatæ, $12 \times 7-8 \mu$.—*Berk. & Cooke in Grev.* vi. p. 81. (Type in Herb. Kew.)

On rotting wood. Newfield, U.S.

Allied to *C. ochroleucum*. The small orbicular patches are soon confluent to the extent of an inch or two, the margin being free and elevated in drying, by which process the hymenium is also cracked in a tessellate manner. (*Berkeley & Cooke.*)

White, becoming pale greyish-olive or subochraceous, rigid.

CORTICIUM EPICHLORUM, *Berk. & Curt.* *C. subiculo tenui viridi-luteo marginem angustum formante; hymenio olivaceo-umbrino demum rimoso; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 4 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev.* i. p. 178. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 4081.)—*Corticium simulans, Berk. & Rav. MS.—Exs.*: Rav. F. Car. 25; Rav. F. Am. 10; Thuem. Myc. Univ. n. 512. (*Non C. simulans, Berk. & Broome.*)*

On wood of *Vaccinium*. United States.

“Subiculum thin, yellowish green, forming a slight margin hymenium olive-umber, at length cracked.” (*Berkeley*.)

Berkeley first gave the name of *C. simulans* to the present plant, without, however, publishing the description, which was afterwards published as *C. epichlorum*, Berk. & Curt. Thin, broadly effused, margin sometimes byssoid, yellow or greenish; hymenium brownish olive or dirty cinnamon, minutely cracked, or sometimes much torn by contraction.

CORTICIUM FLOCCULENTUM, *Fr.* Ceraceo-molle, primo pezi-zoideum, extus albo-byssinum, dein dilatatum, effusum, applan-atum; hymenio marginato, interdum tuberculoso, sanguineo-rufo, sicco rimoso, pruina cervino; sporæ cylindræo-ellipsoideæ, $8 \times 4 \mu$.—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 599; *Hym. Eur.* p. 647; *Fuckel, Symb.* p. 28; *Wint. Krypt. Fl.* n. 338.—*Exs.*: Thuem. Fung. Austr. n. 220; Sydow, *Myc. March.* n. 409?

On poplar bark and wood. N. Europe.

Appearing as minute cupulate patches, which become expanded and sometimes confluent; under surface minutely downy; hymenium deep brownish red, sometimes dirty lilac.

Closely resembles young form of *Stereum purpureum*, the only point of difference consisting in the absence of pruina on the hymenium of the latter.

CORTICIUM MUSCIGENUM, *Berk. & Broome*. Primum tenue margine albo-tomentoso, demum incrassatum margine elevato; contextu molli, albo; hymenio obscure ochraceo; sporæ oblongo-ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 5 \mu$.—*Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 71. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3963.)

Running over mosses. Habgalla, Ceylon.

Hymenium ochraceous, polished; substratum thick, fibrillose, white.

“Looks like a mass of plaster which had fallen on the moss.”

CORTICIUM NYSSÆ, *Berk. & Curt.* Adnatum, pileo utrinque reflexo ochroleuco velutino glabrescente; margine inflexo; hymenio lævissimo latiore; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 3 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev.* i. p. 166. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3695.)

On branches of *Nyssa*. Pennsylvania; California.

“Spreading for some inches in length, 2 inches across; pileus

with a deep groove, ochraceous, velvety; margin, at least in the dry plant, incurved; hymenium very even and continuous, of a redder tint." (*Berkeley.*)

Thick, rigid, hymenium horny, when dry brownish ochre; margin free, villous below and ochraceous.

CORTICIUM POROSUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Resupinatum, lacteum, hic illic porosum, margine libero reflexo; sporæ oblongo-ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 4 \mu$.—*Berk. & Broome in Ann. Nat. Hist.* ser. 5, iii. 1879, p. 211. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 4034.)

On wood. Venezuela; Aboyne, N.B.

"The pores look as if little dewdrops had settled on the hymenium, which had in consequence contracted or, rather, retracted." (*Berk. & Broome.*)

Rather thick, adnate, margin often byssoid and indeterminate, but sometimes defined and slightly free; often sterile, then spongy and porous; hymenium, when well developed, waxy, even, pallid when dry, retracted or dried up in parts in rounded spots, often much cracked into large pieces, gaping, the edges curling up.

CORTICIUM PAUPERCULUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Parvum, orbiculare, gilvum, margine juniore pallidiore, adulto elevato; hymenio ceraceo, rimoso; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $8 \times 4 \mu$.—Hymenochæte paupercula, *Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* x. p. 334. (Type in Herb. Berk. 4066.)

On Congo bean. Cuba; United States.

Forming small, very thin patches, which often become irregularly confluent, pale ochre with a pink tinge; hymenium in perfect specimens waxy and cracked.

CORTICIUM POPULINUM, *Fr.* Molle, tuberculiforme, mox confluenso-effusum, demum involutum marginatum, subtus albotomentosum; hymenio colliculoso cinerascenti-ferrugineo; sporæ subglobosæ, $7-8 \mu$ diam.—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 559; *Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 648.—*Thelephora populina*, *Sommerf. Lapp.* p. 183.

I have once met with a plant growing on poplar, which agreed exactly with the description given by Fries. Commencing as minute silky patches springing from old Sphærias; margin involute, hymenium ferruginous. Readily distinguished from allied species by the subglobose spores.

On poplar. Britain (Scarborough); N. Europe.

CORTICIUM SALMONICOLOR, *Berk. & Broome*. Pusillum, centro adnatum, ambitu byssoideo, libero; hymenio pallide carneo, rimoso-areolato; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $4 \times 2 \mu$.—*Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 71. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3968.)

On dead wood. Ceylon.

In small patches, circular or irregular, fixed by the centre; margin free and usually more or less upturned, and often undulate; rigid when dry.

CORTICIUM SARCOIDES, *Fr.* Subcarnosum, molle, siccum collapsum, flaccidum, e cupulari explanatum, centro adnatum, extus adpresse villosum; hymenio obscure carneo interdum tuberculoso, sicco expallente, rimoso; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $5-6 \times 3-4 \mu$.—*Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 647; *P. Karst. Myc. Fenn.* 311; *Wint. Krypt. Fl.* 339. *Thelephora sarcoides*, *Fr. Elench.* p. 185. *Thelephora cruenta*, β , *Alb. & Schw.* (Specimen from Fries in Herb. Kew.)

On branches, especially birch. N. Europe.

Breaking through the epidermis in minute circular patches, some of which become saucer-shaped and remain isolated; the majority soon become confluent and form an irregular patch, the component plants being for a long time distinguishable, and are generally more or less tuberculose in the centre, margin closely adnate. Hymenium cracked, often concentrically.

CORTICIUM LYCII, *Cooke*. Effusum, tenue; margine pallido, libero, subbyssoideo; hymenio lilacino, contiguo; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $8 \times 4 \mu$.—*Cooke, Grev.* ix. p. 95.—*Thelephora Lycii*, *Pers.*—*Exs.*: *Rab. Fung. Eur.* 1608; *Rab. Wint. Fung. Eur.* 2822; *Desm. Crypt. France, sér. i.* 119; *Thuem. Fung. Austr.* 1113.

On *Lycium* and *Syringa vulgaris*. Britain (Kew); Europe.

Usually commencing as small round patches which become confluent; margin generally more or less free, but not invariably so; hymenium bright lilac, when old often with a tinge of ochre.

CORTICIUM RIMOSISSIMUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Late effusum, resupinatum, cinnamomeum, a matrice separabile, rimosissimum, contextu rufo-albido; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 4 \mu$.—*Fung. N. Pacific Expl. Exp.* n. 110. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 4053.)

On dead leaves. Nicaragua; Bombay.

Broadly effused on thin branches, thin, margin indeterminate or byssoid and free.

CORTICIUM SCARIOSUM, *Berk. & Broome*. Ochroleucum, scariosum; hymenio glabro e mycelio arachnoideo oriundo, demum subsecernibile; sporæ globosæ, 7-8 μ diam.—*Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 71.—*Corticium scariosum*, *Berk. & Curt. N. Amer. Fung.* n. 278. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3954.)

On dead wood. Ceylon; S. Carolina.

Consisting at first of very thin, white, arachnoid patches of mycelium which eventually give origin to a waxy hymenium in the centre.

CORTICIUM TENUISSIMUM, *Berk. & Broome*. Effusum, subsecernibile, suborbiculare, tenuissimum, subglaucum, margine albo annulo rufo cincto; sporæ oblongo-ellipsoideæ, 8 \times 6 μ .—*Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 71. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 4082.)

On dead bark. Ceylon.

Very thin, 1-3 lines broad, silver-grey, separable.

CORTICIUM ANTARCTICUM, *Speg.* *C. pileis* primo cupulato-erumpentibus, subcampanulatis, dein effuso-dilatatis, plus minusve matrici arcte lateque adnatis, ambitu liberis, reflexis (in sicco revolutis) sæpeque confluentibus, irregulariter anguloso-orbicularibus, 2-4 cm. diam.; coriacellis, crassiusculis, extus sordide castaneis v. subnigricanti-testaceis, azonis, glabris, non v. vix margine puberulis, acutis, sublobato-repandulis; hymenio plano, subceraceo, crassiusculo, corneo, in juventute albo pruinuloso, in sicco densiuscule rimuloso-diffracto.—*Speg. Fung. Fueg.* n. 191.

On fallen branches. Picton Island; Tierra del Fuego.

CORTICIUM BOLTONII, *Fr.* *C. margine* breviter reflexo, villosa, albo, subtus fusco-zonato; hymenio velutino, ferrugineo-fusco, sicco rimoso.—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 558; *Hym. Eur.* p. 647.

Fries considers the above species to be the same as the figure of Bolton, t. 166. f. *d*, whereas the figure is considered by Berkeley to represent *Stereum rugosum*. In the absence of specimens it is impossible to say to what genus Fries's plant belongs; the velvety hymenium points to *Hymenochæte*, as does also the colour.

On bark of cherry. Europe.

CORTICIUM CILIATUM, *Fr.* Effusum, e ceraceo cartilagineum, subtus umbrinum, ambitu determinato, nigro-strigoso, demum

liberato, involuto; hymenio glabro, carneo-fusco, sicco rimoso.—
Fr. Epicr. p. 558; *Hym. Eur.* p. 653. *Thelephora ciliata*, *Fr. Elench.* p. 186. *Thelephora corticalis*, *Schrad.*?

On wood of beech. Sweden.

A little-known species, said by Fries to be related to *Peniophora quercina*.

CORTICIUM? CRISPATUM, *Speg.* *C.* pileis primo erumpentibus, subcampanulatis, parvulis, 0.5–1 cm. diam. dein appanato-expansis, sæpeque lineatum confluentibus 3–10 cm. long., 1–2 cm. lat. matrici arcte adnatis, coriaceis, subcrassiusculis, rigidulis, ambitu strictiuscule liberis, reflexis, 1–3 mm. dense grosseque lobato-repandis, extus testaceis pruinulosis v. puberulis, lobis contractulo-crispatis, obtusiusculis; hymenio plano v. spurie undulato tuberculato, in juventute albo-pallescens, dein alutaceo, in senectute subfulvescenti-rufescente, carnosissimo-subceraceo, in sicco non v. vix hinc inde rimuloso.—*Speg. Fung. Fueg.* n. 94.

On rotten branches of beech. Slogget Bay, Tierra del Fuego.

CORTICIUM CONTRACTUM, *Fr.* Resupinatum, effusum, subrotundum, determinatum, ambitu siccitate soluto et contracto cupulare; hymenio ceraceo, levi, glabro, pallido (sicco contiguo).—*Fr. Nov. Symb. Myc.* p. 114.

On the ground on leaves and decaying vegetable matter. Mexico.

A fine species, evidently related to *Corticium giganteum*, *Fr.* (= *Peniophora gigantea*). (Fries.)

CORTICIUM JUNIPERINUM, *Fr.* Subcoriaceum, tenax, centro adnatum, margine tenui, ubique reflexo, pubescente, pallido marginatum; hymenio rugoso-tuberculoso, carneo-cinereo.—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 559; *Hym. Eur.* p. 648; *Wint. Krypt. Fl.* p. 338.—*Thelephora juniperina*, *Fr. Elench.* p. 183; *Weinm. Ross.* p. 387.

On bark of junipers. Russia and Germany.

Distinguished from other species with a raised margin by being coriaceous.

CORTICIUM MICROSCOPICUM, *Speg.* Minutissimum, 1–3 mm. diam., tenue-membranaceum, coriacellum, rigidulum, subceraceum, cupulatum, scutato-adfixum, solitarium vel densiuscule gregarium sæpeque confluens; margine libero acutiusculo integro reflexo, extus fulvescente vel rufescente, glaberrimo, levissimo; hymenio

tenuissimo, cinereo, in prima ætate glauco-pruinuloso.—*Speg. Fung. Fueg.* p. 41, n. 100.

On fallen rotten beech-branches. In woods near Jandagaja; Tierra del Fuego.

In details and habit very similar to *Calloria epipora*.

CORTICIUM MAJUSCULUM, *Speg.* Coriaceo-membranaceum, primo suborbiculare, scutato-adnatum, centro umbonatum, densiuscule gregarium, dein confluent, late effusum, matrici laxè adnatum, margine repando-lobato, sæpe reflexo, extus villosulo ligneo v. albo-fulvescente donatum; hymenio in vivo tenui, submucedineo, sordide albo, in sicco subevanescente, levi non v. vix hinc inde scrupuloso, sæpe obsolete denseque zonato, rimis majusculis labiis revolutis, sordide fusco.—*Speg. Fung. Fueg.* n. 99.

Very common on rotten beech-wood. Staten Island and in the whole of Tierra del Fuego.

CORTICIUM PULCHELLUM, *Speg.* Resupinatum, tenue-membranaceo-cartilagineum, tenax, late effusum, atque matrici laxè adnatum, margine determinato, subreflexo, lobato-caperato, crassiusculo donatum, subtus lilacino-fuscescens, glaberrimum, subsericeo-nitens; hymenio glabro, levi, amœne albo-roseo vel roseo-lilacino.—*Speg. Fung. Argent. Pug.* iii. n. 18.

On decayed trunks of *Duvaya longifolia*. Argentine Republic.

CORTICIUM CRINITUM, *Fr.* Molle, effusum, rotundatum, submarginatum, subtus olivaceum, azonum, setoso-hispidum; hymenio glabro, pallescente, rimoso.—*Fr. in Linnæa*, v. p. 529; *Epicr.* p. 558.

On trunks. Brazil.

Hairs on the under surface resembling those on the pileus of *Trametes hydnoïdes*.

CORTICIUM PANNOSUM, *Fr.* Late resupinato-expansum, aduatum, ramos ambiens, cinereo-luridum, ambitu fibris stipatis erectis fuscis pannoso; hymenio inæquabile cinereo-lurido, siccitate rimosissimo.—*Fr. Nov. Symb. Myc.* p. 114.

On fallen branches. Mexico.

With the habit of *Corticium cinereum*, but receding from all known species of *Corticium* in the elegant fringe composed of

slender fibres densely crowded and forming a border, and not marginate only as in *Corticium crinitum*.

CORTICIUM TRIVIALE, *Speg.* Crassiuscule membranaceum, planum, late effusum, laxe matrici adnatum, leve v. spurie tuberculato-undulatum, margine non v. vix attenuatum, determinatum sed non reflexum, repandulum, lobatum, subtus intusque album, supra (hymenio) carneum v. aurantium, in juventute subpruinulosum et mucedineo-ceraceum, siccum tenacellum, rigidulum, non rimosum, vix hinc inde v. ambitu contracto-lacerum ac reflexulum.—*Spegazzini, Fung. Fueg.* n. 98.

On rotten decorticated beech. Tierra del Fuego.

A common species, variable in shape, often resembling a starved form of *Stereum rugosum*; sterile, hymenium studded with minute crystals of oxalate of lime, 15–20 μ diameter.

CORTICIUM VERSIFORME, *Fr.* Ceraceum, primo molle, dein induratum, e cupulari tuberculiforme, marginatum, inæquale, rubrum, leviter albo-pruinulosum.—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 559; *Hym. Eur.* p. 647; *Wint. Krypt. Fl.* p. 338.—*Thelephora versiforme*, *Fr. Elench.* p. 184.

On bark and wood of *Acer*. N. Europe.

Commencing as scattered cupulate spots, usually becoming confluent, broadly effused, and immarginate; when old and dry transversely rimose and pale, and not at all resembling the early stage.

B. *Immarginata, ambitu subtusque byssina vel strigosa.*

* *Hymenio albo vel ochraceo.*

CORTICIUM SERIALE, *Fr.* Elongato-effusum, adglutinatum ceraceo-molle, indeterminatum, ambitu byssino subalbicante; hymenio inæqualiter papilloso albo-pruinoso, rimoso, siccitate sordide ochraceo; sporæ cylindræo-oblongæ, utrinque obtusissimæ, 13–14 \times 6–7 μ .—*Fr. Epicr.* 563; *Fr. Hym. Eur.* 653. *Thelephora seriata*, *Fr. Syst. Myc.* p. 445. (Specimen from Fries in *Herb. Berk.* n. 3992.)

On pine-wood. Europe.

Broadly effused, subindeterminate, or entirely so, thin, margin fibrillose, whitish; hymenium in the dry specimen dirty ochraceous.

CORTICIUM CALCEUM, *Fr.* Late effusum, adglutinatum, ceraceum, glaberrimum, album, ambitu similari; hymenio lævi, sicco rimoso, pallido; sporæ cylindræo-ellipsoideæ, $8 \times 4 \mu$.—*Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 652; *Berk. Outl.* 274; *Cooke, Handb.* i. 323; *Stevens. Brit. Fung.* 277; *Wint. Krypt. Fl.* 335; *P. Karst. Fung. Fenn.* 314. (Specimen from Fries in Herb. Berk. Kew. 3987.)—*Exs.*: *Rav. Fung. Amer.* 126, 227, & 720; *Ellis, Fung. N. Jersey*, 3139 & 3156; *Fuckel, Fungi Rhenani*, 1308; *P. Karst. Fung. Fenn.* 133 & 953; *Roum. Fung. Gall. Sel.* 506, 802, & 2511; *Thuem. Fung. Austr.* 824, 923, & 720; *Rav. Fung. Car.* 4; *Thuem. Myc. Univ.* 807.

On wood. Britain; Europe; N. America; Cuba; Venezuela; Cape of Good Hope.

Thin, effused, margin determinate; hymenium smooth, polished, pallid, whitish with tinge of lilac, or pale ochre when dry, sometimes continuous, at others cracked.

CORTICIUM SERUM, *Fr.* Late effusum, incrustans, tenue, album, recens carnosum, glabrum, pruinatum, dein siccatumque flocculoso-fatisens, papillis rotundis, congestis, æqualibus; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $12-15 \times 8-9 \mu$.—*Fr. Hym. Eur.* 652; *Wint. Krypt. Fl.* 328; *Stevens. Brit. Fung.* 283; *P. Karst. Myc. Fenn.* 320.—*Thelephora sera*, *Pers. Syn.* 580. *Lyomyces serus*, *P. Karst. Rev. Myc.* iii. p. 23.—*Exs.*: *Thuem. Myc. Univ.* nn. 1909 and 2206; *Roum. Fung. Gall.* 2211.

Effused, adnate, very fibrous below, and frequently so all over when barren; hymenium when perfect waxy, cracked; margin radiating, byssoid, pallid ochraceous when dry.

CORTICIUM SEBACEUM, *Massee.* Effusum, carnosum-ceraceum, indurescens, incrustando versiformis tuberculoso vel stalactitia, albida, ambitu similari; hymenio collabente, flocculoso-pruinoso; sporæ ellipsoideæ, basi apiculatæ, $14-16 \times 7-9 \mu$.—*Thelephora sebacea*, *Fr. Hym. Eur.* 637; *Berk. Outl.* t. 17. f. 6; *Fl. Dan.* t. 1302; *Cooke, Handb.* n. 904. *Thelephora sebacea et incrustans*, *Pers. Myc. Eur.* i. p. 135.—*Exs.*: *Fuckel, Fung. Rhen.* 1324; *Roum. Gall.* 2805; *Thuem. Myc. Univ.* 2009.

On the ground, or running up grass, twigs, and various substances. Britain; Europe; N. America.

Whitish, rather pulpy when fresh; the hymenium, when perfectly formed, smooth and waxy, becoming pallid when dry.

CORTICIUM SCUTELLARE, *Berk. & Curt.* Resupinatum, late effusum, immarginatum, ex albido subalutaceum; hymenio in areolas minutas fisso; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $5 \times 3 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev. ii. p. 4.* (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 4013.)—*Exs.*: Ellis, Fung. N. Jersey, 3501 & 3500; Ellis, Fung. N. Amer. 977.—Ellis, N. Jers. Fung. 3399, is a *Coniophora*.

On wood and herbaceous stems. Britain; United States; Venezuela.

Widely effused, thin, inseparable, immarginate; hymenium from dirty white to tan-coloured or tawny. Adnate, broadly effused; hymenium waxy, smooth, very much cracked into minute areolæ, pallid or pale ochraceous; margin almost indeterminate.

CORTICIUM SUBCONTINUUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Late effusum, membranaceum, ochraceum, immarginatum, læve, glabrum, intus brunneum, revivescens; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 3-4 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.) x. p. 337.* (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 4039.)

On bark. Cuba.

Broadly effused, thin, waxy, bright ochre; cracking due to matrix.

CORTICIUM SIMULANS, *Berk. & Broome.* Molle, fulvum, e strato albo floccoso membranaceo oriundum; hymenio lævissimo; sporæ oblongo-ellipsoideæ, $8 \times 4 \mu$.—*Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.) xiv. p. 72.*—*Exs.*: Thuem. Myc. Univ. 512; Rav. Fung. Amer. 10; Rav. Fung. Car. 25. (Type in Herb. Berk. 3969.)

Ceylon; United States.

Running over mosses and twigs; margin irregular, irregularly radiato-fibrillose; hymenium waxy, ochraceous or fulvous. "At first sight resembling *Merulius Corium*."

CORTICIUM RUDE, *P. Karst.* Subrotundum, confluens, tomentosum, molle, adnatum, album, ambitu similari; hymenio ceraceo, tenuissimo, contiguo, sicco vix rimoso, in alutaceum leviter vergente, levi, epapilloso; sporis ellipsoideis, vulgo uniguttulatis, $4 \times 2-3 \mu$.—*P. Karst. Symb. Myc. Fenn. ix. p. 53.*

On bark of *Abies excelsa*. Finland.

Generally very much wrinkled. Related to *Corticium molle*.

CORTICIUM RORIDUM, *Speg.* Late effusum, ceraceo-incrustans, tenue, flavescenti-album vel alutaceum, margine attenuatum, repandum, lobatum, zona fibrillosa ac fimbriatula, latiuscula, pallescente vel alba cinctum; hymenio in juventute sulphureo-

pruinuloso, guttulis aqueis sordidis minutis insperso, levi, plano vel spurie ruguloso-tuberculoso.—*Speg. Fung. Fueg.* p. 41, n. 101.

On bark of *Fagus antarcticus*. Wood near Slogget Bay, Tierra del Fuego.

CORTICIUM PELLICULA, *P. Karst.* Rotundatum vel effusum, subadnatum, ceraceo-membranaceum, valde tenue, indeterminatum, siccum rimoso-incisum, nonnumquam papillis minutis, irregulariter sparsis, glabrum, subtus subtiliter fibrillosum, ambitu similari vel obsolete flocculoso-furfuraceo, lacteo-niveum; sporis sphaeroideis, raro ellipsoideo-sphaeroideis, levibus, uniguttulatis, 6–8 μ diam., vel 8 \times 6 μ .—*P. Karst. Symb. Myc. Fenn.* xiii. p. 5.—*Athelia pellicula*, *Chev. Fl. gén. Paris*, i. p. 85, t. 6. f. 1?

On bark of fallen branches of *Abies excelsa*. Finland.

Related to *Corticium granulorum*, Bon. Hyphæ 5–6 μ thick.

CORTICIUM PORTENTOSUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Ochroleucum, contextu crasso, albo, molli, spongioso; hymenio pallide ochraceo, tuberculato glabro; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 6 \times 3–4 μ .—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev.* ii. p. 3. (Type in Herb. Berk. 4078.)—*Exs.*: Ellis. & Everh., *N. Amer. Fung. ser. 2*, n. 1715.

On wood. United States.

Forming a thick mass on very decayed wood, spreading widely; substance soft, white, spongy; hymenium tuberculate, smooth. Some parts, however, are free from tubercles. (*Berkeley.*)

Thick, pliant; hymenium nodulose, pale ochre when dry.

CORTICIUM PUNCTULATUM, *Cooke.* Late effusum, tenue, indeterminatum, subtus ambituque albo-floccosum; hymenio primum punctulato, demum glabro, lævi, siccitate pallido vel ochraceo; sporis globosis, 10 μ diam.—*Cooke in Grev.* vi. p. 132. (Type in Herb. Kew.)

On pine chips, leaves, &c. Aiken, S. Carolina.

In Cooke's diagnosis the remark "persistenter niveum" does not appear to be correct, as the type specimen is now pale ochraceous. Spores very copious; plant thin, often cracked, and separating more or less as a film. Hymenium, when perfect, waxy, but generally imperfect and spongy. Allied to *C. arachnoideum*, Berk.

CORTICIUM PALLESCENS, *Massee.* Late effusum, adglutinatum, grumoso-cartilagineum, durum; hymenio spurie papilloso,

rimoso ex albido pallescente; sporæ globosæ, 7-8 μ diam. —
Thelephora pallescens, *Schwein. Syn. N. Amer. Fung.* 665.

On trunks. United States. (Specimen from Schweinitz in
 Herb. Berk.)

Broadly effused, indeterminate, thick, much cracked when dry,
 pallid, with a tinge of pale red here and there. Resembling
 thick forms of *C. lactescens*. Schweinitz says it is commonest on
 scorched trunks.

CORTICIUM LEPRA, *Massee*. Candidum, tenue, adnatum,
 primum orbiculare, demum confluens; hymenio ceraceo, rimuloso;
 sporæ ellipsoideæ, 5 \times 3 μ .—*Stereum Lepra*, *Berk. & Broome in*
Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.) xiv. p. 67.

On dead wood. Central Province, Ceylon. (Type in Herb.
 Berk. Kew. n. 3836.)

Resembling *S. acerinum*, but far thinner and more inclined to
 separate from the matrix. (*Berk. & Broome*.)

Adnate, thin, extreme margin free; hymenium whitish, waxy,
 cracked, consisting of small circular patches 2-3 lines across,
 often becoming confluent and forming irregular patches. In
 barren specimens the surface is often coated with particles of
 lime, giving it a scurfy appearance.

CORTICIUM MYXOSPORUM, *P. Karst*. Primitus subrotundum,
 dein effusum, contextu floccoso, submembranaceum, aridum, adhæ-
 rens, dein facile integrum secedens, ambitu furfuraceo-floccosum,
 contiguum, hinc inde minute papillosum, lacteum, fere absque
 hymenio distincto, subtus glabrum; sporis oblongatis, vulgo
 curvatis, mucosis, eguttulatis, albis, 8-9 \times 3-4 μ (muco excepto).
 —*P. Karst. Symb. Myc. Fenn.* ix. p. 53.

On bark of *Pinus sylvestris*. Finland.

Resembling *Odontia papillosa* and *O. crustosa*.

CORTICIUM POLYPORIDEUM, *Berk. & Curt*. Subiculo tomentoso
 candido marginem angustum formante; hymenio pulverulento,
 pallide alutaceo; sporæ subtiliter verruculosæ, ellipsoideæ, 10 \times
 5-6 μ .—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev.* i. p. 177. (Type in Herb. Berk.
 n. 3966.)

On wood. Alabama.

“Effused, irregular; subiculum white, well developed, tomen-
 tose, projecting beyond the pale tan-coloured pulverulent hyme-
 nium, and forming a narrow border. Allied to *C. Dregeanum*,
 Mont. & Berk.” (*Berkeley*.)

Broadly effused, thin; subiculum white; margin byssoid; hymenium ochraceous, minutely porous, cracking and breaking away in patches from the subiculum.

CORTICIUM DECOLORANS, *P. Karst.* Effusum, arcte adnatum vel adglutinatum, glabrum, ambitu fibrillis albis fimbriatum; hymenio ceraceo, ex albo flavido, sæpe in lividum vel alutaceum vergente, sicco rubescente livido pruinaque sat densa testacea vel cana consperso, contiguo, levi; sporis ellipsoideis, $4-5 \times 2-3 \mu$.—*P. Karst. Symb. Myc. Fenn.* ix. p. 53.

On dead wood of pine, alder, or willow. Finland.

Resembling *Corticium radiosum* and *C. lividum*, but distinguished by the densely pruinose hymenium.

CORTICIUM DEBILE, *Berk. & Curt. in herb.* Late effusum, tenuissimum, subsecernibile, contextu margineque byssoideo albis; hymenio glabro, ochraceo; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 3-4 \mu$. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 4065.)

On wood. Venezuela; United States.

Broadly effused, thin; substance breaking up and peeling off in patches.

CORTICIUM FARINELLUM, *P. Karst.* Late effusum, indeterminatum, farinulentum, arcte adnatum, tenuissimum, ambitu primitus subbyssinum; argillaceo-album, hymenio farinaceo, glabro, sicco rimoso, albo; sporis minimis.—*Xerocarpus farinellum*, *P. Karst. Symb. Myc. Fenn.* ix. p. 52.

On bark of *Abies excelsa*. Finland.

Very similar to *Corticium calceum*, but readily distinguished by its farinaceous substance.

CORTICIUM FÆTIDUM, *Berk. & Broome.* (Pl. VI. f. 3.) Olidum, effusum, resupinatum, subtus arachnoideum, ex albo ochraceum, glabrum; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 4 \mu$.—*Berk. & Broome in Ann. Nat. Hist.* ser. 5, iii. 1879, p. 211. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 4029.)

On sawdust. Coed Coch, Wales.

Not apparently a form of *Thelephora fastidiosa*. (*Berk. & Broome.*)

Forming a thin adnate crust on sawdust. Hymenium pallid when dry, even or rather rugged from inequalities of the matrix.

CORTICIUM HYPOPYRRHINUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Subiculo pyr-rhino marginem hic illic tenuissimum formante; hymenio albido;

sporæ ellipsoideæ, $10 \times 4-5 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev. i. p. 179.*
(Type in Herb. Berk. n. 4061.)

On wood, apparently vine. Carolina.

“Subiculum extremely thin, rufous sometimes; hymenium dirty white, pulverulent.” (*Berkeley.*)

Consisting of very thin scattered patches; hymenium minutely fibrillose or spongy.

CORTICIUM LACTEUM, *Fr.* Late effusum, submembranaceum, lacteum, subtus et ambitu laxe fibrillosum; hymenio ceraceo, siccitate rimoso-partito, pallide ochraceo; sporæ subglobosæ, $5-6 \mu$ diam.—*Fr. Hym. Eur. 649; Berk. Outl. 273; Wint. Kr. Fl. 337; P. Karst. Myc. Fenn. 312; Stevens. Brit. Fung. 274; Cooke, Handb. p. 321.*—*Thelephora lactea, Fr. Syst. Myc. i. p. 452. Thelephora cariosa, Pers. Myc. Eur. i. p. 151. Hypochnus, Bon. Handb. f. 259.* (Specimen from Fries in Herb. Berk. 3973.)—*Exs. : P. Karst. Fung. Fenn. 623; Sacc. Myc. Ven. 797, 798; Roum. Fung. Gall. 2210; Berk. Brit. Fung. 250; Thuem. Fung. Aust. 922.*

On wood. Britain; Europe.

Broadly effused and usually broken up; whitish, ochraceous, or buff when dry, thin; margin indeterminate, fibrillose, often radiating in long thick mycelial strands in a frondose manner for several inches; hymenium when perfect smooth, cracked, showing the fibrillose substratum. Differs from *C. radiatum* in the cracked hymenium, and from *C. radians* in the subglobose spores. Often barren.

CORTICIUM LEVISSIMUM, *Massee.* Longitudinaliter effusum, tenuissimum, adglutinatum, levissimum, contiguum, aridum, glabrum, subtus obsolete flocculosum, ochraceo-pallescens vel alutaceum; sporis.....ignotis.—*Xerocarpus levissimum, P. Karst. Symb. Myc. xii. p. 111.*

On woody birch. Lapland.

Superficially resembling *Corticium calceum*.

CORTICIUM CALOTRICHUM, *P. Karst.* Effusum, immarginatum, adnatum, subtus adpresse fibrillosum ambituque subbyssinum, demum membranaceum, subsecedens et glabrescens; mycelio ex hyphis ramosis, articulatis, obtusis, albis, 6–12 mm. crassis contexto; hymenio tenui, ceraceo, levi, contiguo, rarius siccitate rimoso, albido, mox in flavum vel luteum vergente; cystidiis

nullis; sporis sphæroideis, 6–9 μ diam.—*P. Karst. in Rev. Myc.* 1888, p. 73.

On old bark of *Alnus incana*. Finland.

Allied to *Corticium radiosum*.

CORTICIUM CONVOLVENS, *P. Karst.* Elongato-effusum, ceraceo-gelatinosum, subtus fibrillosum vel subfloccosum, determinatum, adglutinatum, ambitu similari, pallidum; hymenio contiguo, papillis dispersis, subhemisphæricis, subæqualibus, mediis, sicco hinc inde late rimoso; sporis ovoideo-sphæroideis, 3–5 \times 2–4 μ .—*P. Karst. Symb. Myc. Fenn.* ix. p. 54.

On soft decaying beech-wood. Finland.

CORTICIUM CONFLUENS, *Fr.* Adglutinatum, submembranaceum, ambitu radiato (non fibrilloso); hymenio lævi, nudo, hyalino, sicco candicante; sporæ cylindræo-ellipsoideæ, 20 \times 10 μ .—*Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 655; *Berk. Outl.* 276; *Cooke, Handb.* p. 325; *Stevens. Brit. Fung.* p. 279; *Wint. Krypt. Fl.* p. 332.—*Thelephora epidermea, Pers. Myc. Eur.* i. p. 136.

On bark, usually beech. Britain; Europe.

Sometimes originating as isolated rounded patches, which soon become confluent; closely adnate, thin.

CORTICIUM BERKELEYI, *Cooke.* Latissime effusum, tenuissimum, indeterminatum, matrici totum adnatum; hymenio rimoso, sordide albo vel fuscescenti; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 7–8 \times 4 μ .—*Exs. : Rav. Fung. Amer. Exs.* n. 225; *Ellis, N. Amer. Fung.* 934.

On pine-bark. Southern United States.

Very thin, indeterminate, broadly effused, cracked; hymenium white or brownish. Superficially resembling *C. vagum*, but readily distinguished by the spores.

CORTICIUM BYSSINUM, *P. Karst.* Niveum, irregulariter effusum, byssinum, laxè adhærens, mollissimum, subtus araneoso-byssinum, ambitu araneosum sporisque pulverulentum; hymenio membranaceo, tenuissimo, fragilissimo, contiguo, lævi; sporis sphæroideis, 2–3 μ diam., levibus.—*P. Karst. (as Lyomyces), in Fung. Rar. Fenn. et Sibir.* p. 137.

Hyphæ septate, branched, 3 μ thick.

CORTICIUM CREMICOLOR, *Berk. & Curt.* *C. mycelio* albo innato; hymenio immarginato rimoso areolato, sicco pallide brunneo; sporæ subglobosæ, 8–8 \times 9 μ .—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev.* i. p. 180. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 4062.)

On holly. Alabama.

Mycelium white, minute; hymenium cream-coloured when fresh, soon cracked into longish areolæ, here and there papillose. (*Berkeley.*)

Hymenium pale brown or reddish, cracked and showing a whitish fibrous substratum.

CORTICIUM COLLICULOSUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Arcte adnatum; mycelio spongioso, albo; hymenio læte ochroleuco papillato granulatoque glabro, rimoso; sporæ oblongo-ellipsoideæ, $10 \times 5 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev.* ii. p. 3. (Type in Herb. Berk. 4016.)—*Exs.*: Ellis, N. Amer. Fung. 329; Ellis, New Jersey Fung. 3498; Thuem. Myc. Univ. 605.

On wood. United States.

Thin, adnate, inseparable from the matrix, springing from a white mycelium which penetrates the matrix, but is scarcely visible externally; hymenium papillate, and also minutely granulated, independently of the matrix. (*Berkeley.*)

Effused, adnate, often thick, margin becoming thin and indeterminate; hymenium waxy, pale or bright ochre, rugulose or papillate, cracked.

CORTICIUM ALOPECINUM, *Berk. & Broome.* Late effusum, cervinum, secernibile, membranaceum; contextu molli fibroso fulvo; hymenio in statu perfecto ceraceo, ochraceo; sporæ oblongo-ellipsoideæ, $10 \times 6-7 \mu$.—*Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 70. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 4073.)

On dead wood. Ceylon.

Broadly effused, separable, resembling thin felt, margin often indeterminate; hymenium ochraceous, generally pulverulent as described by Berkeley, but some of the type-specimens show that in the fully-developed condition it is waxy.

CORTICIUM ALLIACEUM, *Quelet.* Adnatum, membranaceum, 2-3 cm. diam., farinaceo-arachnoideum, candidum, niveum; hymenio undulato, pubescenti-pruinoso, dein rimoso, odorem alliaceum evanidum præbente; sporis ellipsoideo-oblongis, 15μ longis, allantoideis, 2-3 guttulis, hyalinus.—*Quelet, Quelq. espec.* ii. p. 8.

On bark. Lorraine and Jura, France.

Var. *ACERIS*; tenue, versiforme, plerumque angulosum, raro singulis individuis fere 3 cm. latis, e cretaceo-albidum, papillosum, tandem sporis pulveraceum.—*Schulzer, in Hedw.* 1885, p. 148.

On living bark of *Acer*. Slavonia.

CORTICIUM AMBIENS, *Berk. & Broome*. Late effusum, contextu niveo; hymenio candido, glaberrimo; margine tenuissimo, agglutinato; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $5-6 \times 3 \mu$.—*Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 72. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3977.)

On dead branches. Ceylon.

“Spreading for several inches, extremely smooth, scarcely at all cracked; substance rather rigid, moderately thick, white; margin, when present, consisting of very delicate threads glued to the matrix.” (*Berk. & Broome, l. c.*)

Pure white or with a slight tinge of ochre or pink, rather thick, compact; margin adnate, often indeterminate and pulverulent; hymenium very smooth like polished ivory, even, often minutely cracked when dry.

CORTICIUM AUBERIANUM, *Mont.* Adnatum, primum orbiculare, totum floccoso-farinaceum, niveum, tandem tenuissime submembranaceum, longitrorsum confluenti-effusum; ambitu persistente floccoso; hymenio albido, mox in luteum vel griseum vergente; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 4 \mu$.—*Mont. Crypt. Cuba*, p. 372. (Specimen from Montagne from Cuba in Herb. Berk. n. 4079.)

—*Exs.*: Husnot, *Pl. des Antilles*, 602.

On branches, &c. Cuba; United States; Patagonia; Victoria, Australia; New Zealand.

Montagne says, “hymenio pallescente setulis umbrinis pubescente;” but in his own specimen I can detect no trace of setæ, and in every other respect it agrees with the description given.

Thin, broadly effused, margin almost indeterminate, whitish, byssoid or radiato-fibrillose; from white to pale ochre, sometimes with tints of yellow or purplish grey.

CORTICIUM ARCHERI, *Berk.* Resupinatum, rufo-pallidum, intus album, crassiusculum, rimosum, immarginatum; sporæ cylindraceo-ellipsoideæ, $7-8 \times 3 \mu$.—*Berk. in Hook. f. Flora Tasm.* ii. p. 260. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 4051.)

On charred wood. Tasmania.

Effused, rather thick, immarginate; hymenium cracked into squares, substance white, very compact, not fibrillose.

CORTICIUM ARACHNOIDEUM, *Berk.* Tenue, effusum, pallidum, immarginatum, subtus fibrillosum vel subfloccosum, ambitu fibrillis albis fimbriatum; hymenio ceraceo, contiguo, sicco hinc inde rimoso; sporæ globosæ, $6-7 \mu$ diameter.—*Berk. in Ann.*

Nat. Hist. xiii. (1844) p. 345; *Outl.* 273; *Fr. Hym. Eur.* 649; *Cooke, Handb.* n. 924. (Type in Herb. Berk. 3974.) *Exs.*: *Thuem. Myc. Univ.* 908; *Ellis, N. Amer. Fung.* 411. (*Ellis, N. Amer. Fung.* 3137 and 3455, called *C. arachnoideum*, are hypochnoid forms of some other species than the present.)

On wood, bark, and running over mosses &c. Britain; Europe; Socotra; United States; Venezuela; Victoria, Australia; Tasmania; Bombay.

Forming delicate effused, arachnoid patches of a snowy white; threads by no means forming fibres, but spreading like a delicate web and often remaining barren; but under favourable circumstances giving rise to a smooth hymenium, consisting of elliptic sporophores arranged in little bunches. Its habit is not unlike that of *Thelephora bombycina*, Berk.

The specimens on which Berkeley founded the species were in the hypochnoid condition, but afterwards numerous well-developed specimens were met with, which are with the type in Herb. Berk. Kew. The hymenium is continuous in many instances for several inches, pale ochraceous (when dry) or often with a very pale tinge of glaucous green, slightly cracked; margin shading off into radiating mycelium, cobweb-like or farinose; frequently when growing in damp, dark places, as the underside of logs, or between the loose bark and the wood, the whole plant remains arachnoid with basidia in scattered tufts, and not forming a continuous hymenium.

CORTICIUM SCIRPINUM, *Wint.* Longitudinaliter extensum, membranaceum, tenue, primo plus minus orbiculare, demum irregulare, album, senectute flavidum, vix floccosum, calvum, ambitu subconformi.—*Wint. Krypt. Fl.* p. 340.—*Exs.*: *Thuem. Myc. Univ.* 1505, as *Athelia scirpina*.

On dead leaves of *Scirpus silvaticus*. Germany.

CORTICIUM TESSULATUM, *Cooke.* Effusum, membranaceum, molle, candidum, subtus ambituque laxo albo-fibrillosum; hymenio lævi, glabro, pallide ochraceo, siccitate tessellato-partito; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6-7 \times 3-4 \mu$.—*Cooke in Grev.* vi. p. 132. (Type in Herb. Kew.)—*Exs.*: *Rav. Fung. Amer.* 127.

On pine-bark. S. Carolina.

When the hymenium is fissured, the byssoid snow-white threads of the mycelium may be seen running over the matrix. (*Cooke.*)

Thin, irregularly effused, indeterminate, subiculum silky. When dry, the hymenium is sometimes bright ochre with slight tinge of orange.

CORTICIUM TYPHÆ, *Fuckel*. Longitudinaliter effusum, tenue, primo maculæforme, album et byssinum, omnino glabrum, dein subfarinaceum, alutaceum; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 3-4 \mu$.—*Fuckel, Symb. p. 27; Fr. Hym. Eur. 657; Stevens. Brit. Fung. 281; Wint. Krypt. Fl. p. 339.*—*Athelia typhæ, Pers. Myc. Eur. i. p. 84.* (From specimen marked "*Athelia Typhæ, Pers., in foliis Typhæ latifoliæ,*" in Herb. Berk. n. 4026.)—*Exs. : Desm. Cr. Fr. n. 1811.*

On dried leaves of *Typha* and *Carex*. Britain; Europe.

Very thin; hymenium, when perfect, smooth, minutely pulverulent, and sometimes very minutely cracked; margin sometimes indeterminate and farinose.

CORTICIUM VELLEREUM, *Ellis & Cragin*. Sordide album, contextu laxo, floccoso; ambitu byssoideo; sporæ copiosæ, globosæ, $4-5 \mu$ diam.—*Ellis & Cragin in Journ. Myc. i. p. 58.*

On trunks. United States.

CORTICIUM SAMBUCCI, *Fr.* Late effusum, subinnatum, incrustans, ambiens, indeterminatum, album, vegetum contiguum, siccum flocculoso-collabens; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $8-10 \times 5-6 \mu$.—*Fr. Hym. Eur. 660; Berk. Outl. 276; Grev. Scot. Cr. Fl. t. 242; Stevens. Brit. Fung. 283; Cooke, Handb. p. 325; Wint. Krypt. Fl. p. 328.*—*Exs. : Cooke, Fung. Brit. 413; ed. 2, 408; Rav. Fung. Amer. 722; Thuem. Fung. Austr. 328; Sydow, Myc. March. 102; Roum. Fung. Gall. 2495 and 2911; Desm. Cr. Fr. 320; Westendorp, Cr. Belg. 588.*

Britain; Europe; N. America.

Forming broadly effused indeterminate white patches on *Sambucus*.

CORTICIUM ALUTARIUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Effusum, emarginatum, alutaceum v. ochraceum; subiculo filamentoso; hymenio papilloso; sporæ subglobosæ, $6 \times 5 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev. ii. p. 4.* (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 4072.)—*Exs. : Ellis, N. Amer. Fung. 517.*

United States.

Either on smooth or rugged bark on wood, following all the inequalities; bright, tan-coloured, papillate. (*Berkeley.*)

Thin, broadly effused, indeterminate, mycelium very much branched, hyphæ thin.

CORTICIUM INTERRUPTUM, *Berk.* Tenue, secernibile, ochroleucum, primitus sericeum, subtus sericeo-tomentosum, album; hymenio hic illic interrupte ceraceo; sporæ subglobosæ, $8 \times 7 \mu$.—*Berk. Fung. Glaziou*, n. 752. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 4068.)

On wood. Rio Janeiro.

Very thin, effused, separable, originating in distinct patches, which often become confluent, ochraceous olive when dry.

CORTICIUM LACTESCENS, *Berk.* Ceraceo-molle, adglutinatum, undulatum, carneum, lactescens, margine byssoideo, contiguo, brevi, hymenio demum rimoso; interstitiis pallidis, sericeis; sporæ globosæ, 4μ diam.—*Berk. Outl.* p. 274; *Fr. Hym. Eur.* 650.—*Thelephora salicina*, *Pers. Myc. Eur.* i. p. 133.—*Exs.:* *Rav. N. Amer. Fung.* 271. (Type in Herb. Berk. 3982.)

On oak, willow, &c. Britain; U. States.

Broadly effused, closely adnate, rather thick, generally very much cracked during drying. Hymenium smooth, polished, ochraceous, or sometimes passing to a lurid red. Margin rather thin, sterile, not cracked. When broken exuding a whitish watery milk.

CORTICIUM LACUNOSUM, *Berk. & Broome.* Late effusum, molle, mycelio lanosum fuscum, lacunosum; hymenio ochraceo vel cinnamomeo, ceraceo, contiguo; sporæ ellipsoideæ, hyalinæ, $7 \times 4-5 \mu$.—*Berk. & Broome*, in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser. 4, xi. p. 343; *Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 661. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. no. 4023.)

On wood. England; Scotland.

Broadly and irregularly effused, generally loosely fibrillose and spongy, with various-sized lacunæ on the surface; vaguely spreading on the surface of wood and passing on to surrounding bodies and the ground, sometimes forming a thick felt with scattered tufts of sporophores as in the imperfect forms of *Corticium arachnoideum*; and in one specimen in Herb. Berk. passing from the condition described above into a compact, continuous waxy hymenium of an ochraceous or pale cinnamon-colour when dry. The hyphæ are thick, $4-5 \mu$, and furnished with numerous clamp-connections. Related in habit to *Corticium porosum*, differs in the hymenium not being cracked when dry.

CORTICIUM NITIDULUM, *P. Karst.* Elongato-effusum, adglutinatum, ceraceum, glaberrimum, luridum vel argillaceo-lutescens,

ambitu similari; hymenio lævi, glabro, contiguo, sicco nitente; sporis circ. $2-3 \times 1 \mu$.—*P. Karst. Symb. Myc. Fenn.* p. 11.

On branches of *Salix capræa*. Finland.

Differs from *Corticium calceum* in the hymenium not being cracked when dry.

CORTICIUM POLYGONIODES, *P. Karst.* Orbiculare, dein conflens, ambiens, induratum, subgrumosum, adnatum, demum recedens, album vel testaceo-albidum, ambitu similari; hymenium leve, pruina densa, violascente vel rosello-albida, demum albida conspersum, siccum rimosum; sporis ovoideis, minutissimis.—*P. Karst. Symb. Myc. Fenn.* viii. p. 12.

On bark and wood of *Salix capræa*. Finland.

Readily distinguished from *Corticium polygonium* by the minute spores.

CORTICIUM RADIOSUM, *Fr.* Subrotundum, membranaceum, adnatum, subtus adpresse fibrillosum, ambitu fibrillis albis fimbriatum; hymenio lævi, glabro, alutaceo, contiguo; sporæ subglobosæ, $5-6 \mu$ diam.—*Fr. Hym. Eur.* 649; *P. Karst. Myc. Fenn.* 312; *Wint. Krypt. Fl.* 337; *Fr. Icon.* 198.—*Thelephora alutacea*, *Schrad. Spic.* p. 187. *Athelia ochracea*, *Pers. Myc. Eur.* i. p. 84.—*Exs.*: Roum. Fung. Sel. Gal. 204; Fuckel, Fung. Rhen. 2506; Klotzsch, Herb. Myc. 414; Roum. Fung. Gall. 2513; Thuem. Myc. Univ. 2013; *P. Karst. Fung. Fenn.* 919 & 624.

On rotten wood. Scotland; Europe; Venezuela.

Resembling in habit *C. lacteum*, but distinguished by the dark ochraceous hymenium, which does not crack when dry.

CORTICIUM SIPARIUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Subiculum spongiosum tomentosum pallidum, hymenio ochraceo demum fuscescente, ambitu fibrilloso ochraceo; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 4 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev.* i. p. 177. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3958.)

On *Liquidambar*. Alabama.

“Subiculum consisting of spongy, pallid down; edge slightly turned up; hymenium at first ochraceous, gradually acquiring a brownish tint.” (*Berkeley.*)

Margin often broadly fibrillose, ochraceous; hymenium ceraceo-cartilaginous, bay, entire or much cracked.

CORTICIUM SUBALUTACEUM, *P. Karst.* Longe lateque effusum, adnatum, immarginatum, contiguum, floccoso-furfuraceum, tenue,

obscurius; sporis elongatis, curvatis, $5-6 \times 1$.—*P. Karst. Symb. Myc. Fenn.* x. p. 65.

On decayed pine. Finland.

Related to *Corticium sordidum*, but distinguished by the thicker subiculum, the thin continuous hymenium, and long narrow spores.

CORTICIUM SORDIDUM, *P. Karst.* Longitudinaliter effusum, adglutinatum, immarginatum, ceraceum, subtus leviter floccosum, leve, siccitate rimose partitum, sordide albidum, siccum sordide fuscescenti-flavescens, ambitu flocculoso-furfuraceum; sporis ellipsoideis vel oblongatis, $4-5 \times 2-3$.—*Karst. Symb. Myc. Fenn.* x. p. 65.

On rotten branches of *Pinus sylvestris*. Finland.

Very rare. At first sight passing for *Corticium calceum*, but quite distinct.

** *Hymenio læte colorato.*

CORTICIUM CINNABARINUM, *Massee*, n. sp. Late effusum, adglutinatum, immarginatum; hymenio contiguo, lævi, ceraceo, cinnabarino; sporæ subglobosæ, $5-6 \mu$. diam. (Type in Herb. Kew.)

On wood. Clarence River, Australia.

Spreading for several inches, rather thin, immarginate, sometimes subdeterminate, byssoid and pale.

CORTICIUM ROSEOLUM, *Massee*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. f. 2.) Latissime effusum, indeterminatum, tenuissimum; hymenio contiguo, glabro, e pulchre roseo pallescente; sporæ subglobosæ, basi apiculatæ, $7 \times 8-9 \mu$. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3995 a.)

On old worked wood. Britain.

Spreading irregularly for many inches on smooth wood, exceedingly thin, adglutinated; margin indeterminate; hymenium continuous when dry, at first of a beautiful bright rose-colour, becoming paler and persisting as pale ochraceous with only a tinge of rose. Spores very large, abundant. Resembling in habit *Peniophora incarnata* (= *Corticium incarnatum*), but the latter is a true *Peniophora*, and the spores are also very different. In colour resembling *Peniophora rosea* (= *Corticium roseum*), which is also a *Peniophora*, much thicker in substance, with a determinate, delicate whitish, byssoid margin, and sausage-shaped spores.

CORTICIUM MINIATUM, *Cooke*. Effusum, adnatum, miniatum, ambitu fimbriato albicante; hymenio subpulverulento, fatiscente,

subtus umbrino; sporæ globosæ, hyalinæ, 5–6 μ diam.—*Cooke in Grev.* ix. p. 2. (Type in Herb. Kew.)

On bark. Queensland.

When dry the hymenium resembles patches of dried blood, which cracks off and exposes the umber substratum. (*Cooke.*)

Broadly effused, rigid when dry, hymenium continuous or minutely cracked. Red colouring-matter is soluble in weak alkaline solution, and stains the spores.

CORTICIUM CINCTULUM, *Quelet*. Membranaceum, adhærens, orbiculare, 2–3 mm. diam., tenue, pruinatum, brunneum; margine angulato, pubescenti, albo; sporis ellipsoideo-oblongis, 8 μ long., hyalinis.—*Quelet, in Assoc. Fr.* 1882, p. 15.

On bark. France.

CORTICIUM CAULIUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Effusum, incrustans, leve, cinnabarinum, intus luteum; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 9 \times 4–5 μ .—*Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc.* vol. ii. 1853, p. 279.—*Thelephora caulina, Schweinitz, MS.* (on specimen in Herb. Berk. n. 4084).

On dead herbaceous stems. Surinam.

Like red sealing-wax, often entirely surrounding thin stems, firm, shining, bright vermilion or with purple tinge.

CORTICIUM CARNEUM, *Berk. & Cooke*. Effusum, membranaceum, ochraceo-carneum, ambitu albo-fibrillosum; hymenio tenui, subcarneo, glabro, lævi, siccitate rimoso.—*Berk. & Cooke in Grev.* vii. p. 1.

On *Pinus contorta*. California.

CORTICIUM AURORA, *Berk.* Effusum, tenuissimum, adglutinatum, roseum, expallens, ambitu indeterminato; sporæ ellipsoideæ, basi apiculatæ, 10–11 \times 7–8 μ .—*Berk. Outl.* p. 276; *Fr. Hym. Eur.* 657; *Cooke, Handb.* i. 326; *Stevens. Brit. Fung.* p. 281.

On dead leaves of *Carex*. Britain.

Very thin, effused, pink, becoming whitish. Distinguished from *Corticium Typhæ* by the large subpyriform or pip-shaped spores.

CORTICIUM ANTHOCHROUM, *Fr.* Late effusum, membranaceum, lateritio-roseum, expallens, ambitu byssino, pallidiore; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 11–13 \times 8–9 μ .—*Fr. Hym. Eur.* 661; *Stevens. Brit. Fung.* 284; *Wint. Krypt. Fl.* 327.—*Thelephora anthochroa, Pers. Syn.* 576 (specimen from Fries in Herb. Berk. n. 4024).—*Exs.*: *Fuckel, Fung. Rhen.* 2612.

On bark. Britain; N. Europe.

Effused, adnate, thin, margin rather vague; hymenium brick-red, with rosy tinge or brownish red, becoming paler and more ochraceous; hymenium when perfect waxy, but usually sterile and minutely velvety under a lens, sometimes cracked.

CORTICIUM ALBIDO-CARNEUM, *Massee*. Late effusum, adglutinatum, tenuissimum, ambitu albo subradiante; hymenio lilacino, pruina alba consperso, sicco rimoso; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 4 \mu$.—*Thelephora albo-carnea*, *Schwein. Syn. N. Amer. Fung.* n. 717. (Specimen from Schweinitz in Herb. Berk.)

On bark of *Vitis*. United States.

Very thin, closely adnate, margin pale, in parts indeterminate; hymenium dirty lilac or bright grey when dry, much cracked. Resembles thin forms of *C. scutellare*, but distinguished by the spores and the pruinose hymenium.

CORTICIUM EFFUSCATUM, *Cooke & Ellis*. Effusum, incrustans, aureo-fulvum, absque pellicula, ambitu concolore; hymenio pulverulento, fragili, fatiscente, fuscescente; sporis profusis, globosis, lævibus, hyalinis, $7-9 \mu$ diam.—*Cooke & Ellis in Grev.* ix. p. 103. (Type in Herb. Kew.)—*Exs.*: Ellis, *N. Amer. Fung.* 1208.

On rotten log. New Jersey, U.S.

Its only near ally is *Corticium pactolinum*, C. & H. These agree in the fragile pulverulent hymenium and profuse globose spores. (*Cooke*.)

Thin, effused, often indeterminate, circumference byssoid. Hymenium often pulverulent, but when perfect waxy; dirty pallid ochre when dry. *Corticium pactolinum* has coloured spores, and has been referred to the genus *Chromosporium*.

CORTICIUM FLAMMANS, *Fr.* *C. mycelio puniceo* hymenio glabro, fusco-purpureo.—*Fr. Summ. Veg. Scand.* p. 334; *Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 657.

Very little is known respecting this species, which has, so far as is known, only been seen by Fries in Scandinavia.

CORTICIUM GLABRUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Late effusum; subiculo radiante byssoideo cito evanido lateritio; hymenio glabro, rimoso concolore; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6-7 \times 3-4 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev.* i. p. 178. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 4036.)—*Exs.*: Ellis, *N. Amer. Fung.* n. 716.

On bark. Carolina.

“Subiculum where well developed radiating and byssoid, but soon vanishing; hymenium brick-red, smooth, not velvety, as in *C. velutinum*.” (*Berkeley*.)

Thin, broadly effused, margin often irregular; hymenium reddish ochre, pale ochre, or brick-red, cracked; substratum fibrillose.

CORTICIUM KALCHBRENNERI, *Massee*. Effusum, tenue, membranaceum, adnatum, subtus margineque arachnoideo-byssinum, floccis laxis albis; hymenio ceraceo, molli, glabro, explanato, miniato, siccitate pallescente, carneo, subtiliter pruinoso.—*Corticium miniatum*, *Kalchbrenner*, *Szep. Gomb.* p. 229.

On trunks and wood. Hungary.

Kalchbrenner's specific name was antedated by Cooke.

CORTICIUM LEPRIEURII, *Mont*. Spongioso-submembranaceum, effusum, adglutinatum; hymenio cinnamomeo-umbrino, glabro, nitido, ambitu nudo.—*Montagne, Guyan.* n. 417.

On living bark. Cayenne.

CORTICIUM LILACINO-FUSCUM, *Berk. & Curt*. Effusum; margine angusto albo, byssoideo; hymenio lilacino fusco hic illic ochraceo tingente, demum rimoso; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $10 \times 5-6 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev.* i. p. 180. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 4067.)—*Exs.*: Ellis, *N. Amer. Fung.* 515.

On smooth wood, over which it forms a thin stratum, with a narrow white border arising from the subiculum; hymenium lilac, tinged with brown, at first even and paler, then cracked, showing the white subiculum. (*Berkeley*.)

On wood. United States.

Very thin, effused, closely adnate, margin determinate, radiato-byssoid; hymenium waxy, cracked, ochraceous-lilac. Distinct from *C. subrepandum*, *Berk. & Cooke*, and *C. pauperculum*, *Berk. & Curt*.

CORTICIUM MOLLE, *Fr*. Subrotundum, floccoso-carnosum, laxè contextum, molle, pallidum, rubello-maculatum, subtus villosum; ambitu nudo; hymenio ceraceo, papilloso, sicco rimoso; sporæ cylindræo-ellipsoideæ, utrinque obtusæ, $7 \times 5 \mu$.—*Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 660.—*Thelephora molle*, *Fr. Syst. Myc.* i. p. 443.

On wood and bark of pine. Britain; Europe.

CORTICIUM MARCHAUDII, *Pat*. Effusum, tenuissimum, granuloso-tuberculosum, roseum; sporis ovoideis, hyalinis, $6 \times 3 \mu$.—

Patouillard, Tab. Analyt. p. 16, n. 25; *Le Breton, Champ. Norm.* p. 6.

On bramble-twigs. France.

A conidia-bearing state is described, presenting the general features of the basidia-bearing plants. The conidia are borne singly on large cells of variable form, sometimes clavate with the apex blunt and rounded, in others attenuated into a long pedicel-like prolongation supporting the conidium. Basidia, which are furnished with four long arcuate sterigmata, are very rare on the conidia-bearing plants.

CORTICIUM MARTIANUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Subiculum tenuissimum, fulvum; hymenio, croceo; sporæ ellipsoideæ, basi apiculatæ, $3 \times 2 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev.* i. p. 179. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 4040.)—*Exs.*: Rav. Fung. Car. 30.

On rough wood. Boston, U.S.

“Forming little detached patches, very irregular in form; subiculum very thin, tawny, covered here and there with the saffron-yellow hymenium. Allied to *C. peroxydatum*, Berk. & Broome, a Ceylon species.” (*Berkeley.*)

CORTICIUM OCHTHODES, *Berk. & Curt.* Effusum, resupinatum, umbrino-fulvum, margine arcuato subtomentoso; hymenio colliculoso.—*Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* x. p. 336.

On dead wood. Cuba.

“This is anomalous. Young specimens have the hymenium nearly even; in age it becomes rough, and sometimes the papillæ are elongated. *Thelephora puteana*, however, shows us how a species with a normally even hymenium may become covered with cribriform processes.”

CORTICIUM POLYGONIUM, *Fr.* Adnatum, limitatum, mox induratum, subgrumosum, incarnatum, ambitu similari; hymenio sub pruina densa rubro; sporæ cylindraceo-ellipsoideæ, $14-16 \times 5-7 \mu$.—*Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 655; *Berk. Outl.* p. 276; *Cooke, Handb.* p. 941; *Stevens. Brit. Fung.* p. 280; *Wint. Krypt. Fl.* p. 332; *P. Karst. Myc. Fenn.* p. 316. (Specimen from Fries in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 4203.)—*Exs.*: Cooke, Fung. Brit. 412, ed. 2, 6; Roum. Fung. Gall. 2010; Sacc. Myc. Ven. 1111 & 407; Fuckel, Fung. Rhen. 1312; Thuem. Fung. Austr. 822; Desm. Cr. Fr. ser. i. 878.

On bark, more especially poplar; also on wood, Britain; Europe; U. States; New Zealand.

Appearing under the form of distinct *Tubercularia*-like pustules, which usually become confluent, thick, and again separating more or less when dry, giving the mass a much cracked appearance, sometimes continuous, then tuberculose; margin thin, adnate, byssoid; hymenium pruinose, pinkish, lilac, or dirty ochraceous.

CORTICIUM PETERSII, *Berk. & Curt.* Subiculum tenue, tomentosum, pallidum hic illic in fibrillas compactum; hymenio rimoso, alutaceo hic illic lateritio; sporæ oblongo-ellipsoideæ, $12-14 \times 5-6 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev. i. p. 177.* (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 4071.)—*Exs*: *Rav. Fung. Car. 28*; *Rav. Fung. Amer. 703*; *Ellis & Everh. N. Amer. Fung. ser. ii. 1716.*

On wood, bark, and on the ground. United States.

“Subiculum thin, pallid, tomentose; here and there forming creeping fibres; hymenium pale, tan-coloured, in parts tinged with brick-red.” (*Berkeley.*)

Thin, effused, and with a tendency to break away from the substratum.

CORTICIUM ROSELLUM, *Speg.* Effusum, tenue, cartilagineo-carnosulum, versiforme, sæpius orbiculare, lobato-sinuatum, matrici tenaciter adhærens, ambitu perfecte determinatum, sed nunquam liberum; hymenio glabro, e matrice irregulariter plus minusve scrupuloso, pulchre roseo, margine determinato integro, zona tenui fusco-sericea ornato et minute albo-byssaceo appendiculato; sporis non visis.—*Speg. Fung. Argent. Pug. iii. n. 25, p. 10*

On bark of old orange-trees. Buenos Ayres.

Very variable in size, several often confluent; hymenium scarcely cracked when dry.

CORTICIUM RUBROPALLENS, *Massee.* Late effusum, tenue, ambitu albo subradiante; hymenio ochraceo-incarnato, sicco rimoso pallescente; sporæ cylindræo-ellipsoideæ, $8-9 \times 3 \mu$.—*Thelephora rubropallens*, *Schwein. Syn. N. Amer. Fung. n. 677.* (Specimen from Schweinitz in Herb. Berk.)

On bark. United States.

Broadly effused, thin; margin pale, byssoid or radiating, in parts almost indeterminate; hymenium, when dry, dirty ochraceous with tinge of rose, cracked.

CORTICIUM SUBTERRANEUM, *Rab.* Habitu *Hypheotrichis*, longe

lateque effusum, indeterminatum, subcrassum, ceraceum, lateritio-expallens, superficie bullato-tuberculosum, subtus et ambitu nudum; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 4 \mu$.—*Rabenh. in Fung. Eur.* n. 1006.

Saxony. Broadly effused on beams in subterranean places.

CORTICIUM SANGUINEUM, *Fr.* Late effusum, indeterminatum, laxe adhærens, subtus araneosum, sanguineum, ambitu laxe fibrilloso hymenioque lævi, glabro, incarnatis, demum pallidis; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 4 \mu$.—*Fr. Hym. Eur.* 650; *Berk. Outl.* 274; *P. Karst. Myc. Fenn.* 713; *Wint. Krypt. Fl.* 336; *Stevens. Fung. Brit.* 276; *Cooke, Handb.* i. 322. (Specimen from Fries in *Herb. Kew.*)—*Exs.*: *Berk. Brit. Fung.* 251; *P. Karst. Fung. Fenn.* 132; *Fuckel, Fung. Rhen.* 2507.

On wood. Britain; N. Europe; U. States.

Irregularly effused, adnate, thin; margin fibrillose or byssoid, running off into spreading strands of mycelium of a blood-red colour, mixed with thicker blackish-red radiating cord-like threads which penetrate and stain the wood red. Hymenium rarely red, generally pinkish or dirty ochraceous, slightly cracked when dry, usually barren and minutely fibrillose.

CORTICIUM TREMELLINUM, *Berk. & Rav.* Tremelloideum, albidum, siccum rufescens ambiens; hymenio glabro, nitido; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $10 \times 5-6 \mu$.—*Berk. & Rav. in Grev.* i. p. 180. (Type in *Herb. Berk.* 3997.)

On the ground, running over whatever it meets with. Dirty white, gelatinous, tremelloid; rufous, hard and horny when dry." (*Berkeley.*)

Effused, irregular in form, dark reddish brown when dry, often covered more or less with particles of leaves, moss, &c., caught up in the gelatinous condition; hymenium smooth, polished.

On the ground and on bark. U. States.

Var. **RETICULATUM**; fuciforme, fasciculatum, reticulatum.

Imitating in form *Podisoma macropus*; forming erect fucoid tufts, reticulated below.

CORTICIUM VITICOLA, *Fr.* Effusum, confluens, adglutinatum, ambitu fibrilloso; hymenio læte aurantiaco vel rubro; sporæ ellipsoideæ, utrinque acuminatæ, $8 \times 5 \mu$.—*Fries, Epicr.* 561.—*Thelephora viticola*, *Schwein. Car. Syn.* 1037; *Syn. N. Amer.*

Fung. 691. (Specimen from Schweinitz in Herb. Berk.)—*Exs.*:
Rav. *Fung. Car.* 34.

On vine. United States.

Thin, effused; hymenium bright orange, sometimes red; margin byssoid or fibrous, sometimes brighter than the hymenium, sometimes paler, often vague.

CORTICIUM VENOSUM, *Berk. & Rav.* Late effusum; subiculo tomentoso; hymenio livido-pallido, e fibrillis subiculi parce et late reticulato.—*Berk. & Rav. in Grev.* i. p. 177; *Rav.* no. 1321.

Spreading widely; subiculum thin, tomentose, consisting of interwoven threads; hymenium livid but pale, marked here and there with wide reticulations, which appear to arise from the subiculum.

I have not been able to meet with any specimen bearing the above name, or answering to the description in the Berkeley Herbarium.

CORTICIUM DIAPHANUM, *Speg.* Latissime effusum, mucosomembranaceum, pellucidum, tenuissimum, matrici laxè adhærens, margine subdeterminatum, non reflexum; hymenio vix evoluto, pulverulento-ceraceo, facillime detersili donatum, in sicco cartilagineum, sordide rufescenti-testaceum, irregulariter hinc inde contracto-fissum.—*Speg. Fung. Fueg.* p. 95.

On soft decayed beech-wood. Staten Island; Tierra del Fuego.

Closely related to *Corticium giganteum* (= *Peniophora gigantea*), but certainly distinct.

CORTICIUM CITRINELLUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Suborbiculare, resupinatum, citrinum demum pallidum, margine tenuissimo pulveraceo-arachnoideo; hymenio granulato, pulverulento; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $5 \times 3 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* x. p. 336. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. 4002.)

On bark. Cuba. In very small scattered patches, citron or whitish, thin, farinaceous or pulverulent; margin indeterminate, mealy.

CORTICIUM FLAVO-RUBENS, *Berk. & Broome.* Sparsum irregulare sulfureum, centro demum rubens pulveraceum.—*Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 72.

Ceylon. From 2-3 lines across.

There is no specimen in Berkeley's herbarium; consequently I am not able to add to the above brief diagnosis.

CORTICIUM CARLYLEI, *Massee*, n. sp. Elongato-effusum, adglutinatum, ceraceo-molle, glabrum, ambitu albo mox evanido; hymenio levi, nudo, sordide aurantio, sicco contiguo; sporæ cylindræo-ellipsoideæ, utrinque obtusæ, curvulæ, 18-20 × 5-6 μ . (Type in Herb. Kew.)

On oak-bark. Britain (Carlisle, *Dr. Carlyle*).

Forming elongated patches often several inches in length by one inch broad, very closely attached to the matrix, and, when dry, contracting below the level of the bark. Hymenium rather shining, of a dirty orange, with sometimes a shade of fulvous; when in full vigour, there is usually a very narrow whitish margin, which, however, generally disappears with age. The hymenium does not change colour in drying, neither does it become in the least cracked.

CORTICIUM VAGUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Late effusum; subiculo arachnoideo reticulato flavido subfulvo; hymenio ochraceo e floccis repentibus apice sporiferis enato, fibrillas ambiente; sporæ globosæ, 7-8 μ .—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev. i. p. 179.* (Type in Herb. Berk. 4033.)—*Exs.*: Ellis, N. A. Fungi, 330; Rav. Fung. Amer. 132.

On bark and wood. United States.

"Subiculum forming a reticulate spidery web, round the reticulations of which the hymenium is formed at the top of short processes, varying from dirty white to pale tawny." (*Berkeley*.)

Broadly effused, thin, indeterminate, inseparable; hymenium often porous and imperfect.

CORTICIUM SUBSULPHUREUM, *P. Karst.* Elongato-effusum, adglutinatum, subgrumoso-induratum, immarginatum, subsulphureum, glabrum; hymenio lævi, siccitate rimoso, nudo; sporis ellipsoideis vel oblongatis, hyalinis, 4-6 × 1-3 μ .—*P. Karst. Symb. Myc. Fenn. viii. p. 12.*

On old pine-wood. Finland.

CORTICIUM LIQUIDAMBRIS, *Berk. in herb.* Irregulariter effusum, adglutinatum, carnosum-molle, ambitu tenui, pallido; hymenio ochraceo-fulvo, demum rimoso, interstitiis sericeis; sporæ subglobosæ, 7-8 vel 7 × 8 μ . (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 4070.)

On bark of *Liquidambar*. Alabama.

Broadly and irregularly effused, rather thick, often much

cracked quite through the entire substance; the hymenium cracked separately.

CORTICIUM JAGANICUM, *Speg.* Alutaceum, crassiuscule membranaceum, late effusum, matrici totum adnatum, facile tamen corii instar separabile, molle, tenacellum, margine determinatum, repandum, sæpe attenuato-evanescens, non reflexum, planum, levissimum, in sicco non vel vix hinc inde rimulosum atque ambitu corrugato-subreflexum; sporis ellipticis v. ovatis, $5-6 \times 3-3.5$, hyalinis, levibus.—*Speg. Fung. Fueg.* n. 97.

On decorticated branches. Island of Aicina, Beagle Channel, Tierra del Fuego.

CORTICIUM ISABELLINUM, *Fr.* Effusum, late incrustans, byssaceo-tomentosum, isabellinum, ambitu concolore; hymenio papilloso, pulveraceo; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $10 \times 5 \mu$.—*Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 660; *Wint. Krypt. Fl.* 328.

On wood. Europe.

Effused, broadly adnate; margin defined, rather thick; hymenium generally confined to certain isolated patches on the surface, dirty buff, with a shade of pink, sometimes minutely cracked, powdered with the spores. Barren portion dirty ochraceous.

CORTICIUM FLAVIDUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Subiculum obsoletum; hymenio e floccis repentibus ramosis apice sporas flavidas subglobosis botryoideas ferentibus; sporæ subglobosæ, $5 \times 4 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev.* i. p. 178. (Type in Herb. Berk. 4075.)

On decayed wood. Pennsylvania.

“Subiculum obsolete; hymenium consisting of branched creeping threads, each branch of which bears at the tip a cluster of dirty yellow subglobose spores.” (*Berkeley.*)

Very thin and indeterminate. Agreeing in habit with the loosely felted form of *C. arachnoideum*. The fertile branches mentioned by Berkeley are erect threads which become branched at the apex, and produce several basidia. None of the specimens show a typical compacted hymenium.

CORTICIUM FLAVESCENS, *Massee.* Late effusum, tenue, granulatum, albido-griseum, dein flavescens; sporæ hyalinæ, ellipsoideæ, $10 \times 4-5 \mu$.—*Hypochnus flavescens*, *Bonorden, Handbuch*, p. 160; *Fuckel, Symb. Myc. App.* ii. p. 291.—*Exs.*: *Syd. Myc.* March. 1804; *Fuckel, Fung. Rhen.* 2396.

On bark, &c. Europe; United States.

Very thin, like a wash of paint on the bark, pale yellowish, indeterminate, broadly effused.

CORTICIUM FLAVEOLUM, *Massee*, n. sp. Effusum, membranaceum, matrici laxè adhærens, margine determinatum; hymenio glabro, pallide flavente; sporæ cylindræco-ellipsoideæ, utrinque obtusæ, $7 \times 5 \mu$. (Type in Herb. Kew.)

On trunk of tree-fern. Britain (Kew).

Two or three inches broad, suborbicular or variously lobed, clear but pale primrose-yellow.

CORTICIUM ECHINOSPORUM, *Ellis*. Effusum, indeterminatum; hymenio sulphureo-flavo, tenui, molli, submembranaceo, subiculo floccoso laxè compacto marginemque evanidum; sporæ globosæ, echinulatæ, $4-5 \mu$ diam.—*Ellis in Bull. Torr. Club*, 1881, p. 64.—*Exs.*: *Ellis*, N. Amer. Fung. 608.

On wood and bark of pine. N. America.

Forming a thin, separable, pale yellow film, indeterminate; patches connected by white cobweb-like byssoid mycelium. Hymenium minutely pulverulent. A fine and well-marked species.

CORTICIUM EMPLASTUM, *Berk. & Broome*. Effusum, tenue, substrato niveo marginem angustum efformante; hymenio glaberrimo alutaceo rimoso; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $5 \times 3 \mu$.—*Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 70. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3957.)

On dead wood. Ceylon.

Consisting at first of small patches which usually become confluent; plant very thin, margin byssoid; hymenium sometimes reddish brown, becoming cracked and showing the white fibrillose subiculum.

CORTICIUM CERACEUM, *Berk. & Rav.* Resupinatum, effusum, adglutinatum, immarginatum, armeniacum, subiculo pallidiore; hymenio glaberrimo, nitido; sporæ cylindræco-ellipsoideæ vix curvulæ, $18-20 \times 7-8 \mu$.—*Rav. Fung. Car.* n. 29.—*Corticium molle*, *Berk. & Curt. in Cuban Fungi*, n. 446.—*Exs.*: *Rav. Fung. Amer.* 453; *Ellis*, N. Amer. Fung. 607; *Fung. Cub. Wrightiani*, 446. (Type in Herb. Berk. 3959.)

On bark and wood. United States; Cuba.

Broadly effused, sometimes with a well-defined margin; hymenium brownish ochre, waxy, cartilaginous looking, much con-

tracted in drying, sometimes cracked and showing the pale fibrilline subiculum.

The present species was first named *Corticium ceraceum*, and issued in Ravenal's *Exsiccati* under that name, and was afterwards described by Berkeley as *Corticium molle* by mistake.

CORTICIUM CROCICREAS, *Berk. & Curt.* Subiculum amplum, tomentosum, læte luteum; hymenio tenui, flavo, rimoso; sporæ ellipticæ, $5 \times 6 \times 3 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev. i. p. 178.* (Type in Herb. Berk.)—*Exs. : Rav. Fung. Car. Cent. 5, n. 27.*

On wood. United States.

"Subiculum spreading widely, bright saffron-yellow; hymenium thin, more or less yellow. A curious species." (*Berkeley.*)

In the original description the subiculum is described as "læteritio," a printer's error for "læte luteo" as corrected by Berkeley.

CORTICIUM CÆRULEUM, *Fr.* Late effusum, adnatum, tomentosum, amœne cæruleum, ambitu byssino concolore subalbicante; hymenio ceraceo-molli, sicco pallescente; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $8 \times 4 \mu$.—*Fr. Hym. Eur. 651; Berk. Outl. 274; Cooke, Handb. i. 322; Stevens. Brit. Fung. p. 277; Wint. Krypt. Fl. 335.*—*Auricularia phosphorea, Sow. t. 350. Thelephora cærulea, Berk. in Sm. Eng. Fl. v. p. 168.*—*Exs. : Crypt. Lusitan. 6; Cooke, Fung. Brit. 221, ed. 2, 5; Roum. Fung. Sel. Gall. 505; Sacc. Myc. Ven. 106; Lib. Pl. Crypt. Ard. fasc. i. 22; Westendorp, Cr. Belg. 767; Rav. Fung. Amer. 451; Rav. Fung. Car. 3; Thuem. Myc. Univ. 1207; Desmaz. Crypt. Fr. 307.*

Irregularly effused, adnate, or sometimes with the extreme margin free; margin fibrous, radiating, buff, or whitish; hymenium when in full vigour intense blue, satiny, often becoming pale in the centre. Said to be phosphorescent.

On wood. Britain; Europe; N. America; India; Ceylon; Madeira; Australia.

CORTICIUM VIOLACEO-LIVIDUM, *Fr.* Subeffusum, adnatum, induratum, violaceo-lividum, ambitu pallidiore; hymenio spurie corrugato, tuberculoso; pruina tenui albida consperso; sporæ cylindræo-ellipsoideæ, curvulæ, $8 \times 4 \mu$.—*Fr. Hym. Eur. 655; Wint. Krypt. Fl. 332; Stevens. Brit. Fung. 280; P. Karst. Myc. Fenn. 318.* (Specimen from Fries in Herb. Berk.)—*Thelephora*

livida, *Sommerf. Lapp.* p. 283.—*Exs.*: P. Karst. *Fung. Fenn.* 626; Roum. *Fung. Gall.* 1602.

On wood. Scotland; N. Europe; Pegu.

Closely adnate, continuous, hymenium dingy purple when dry, margin paler.

CORTICIUM PLUMBEUM, *Fr.* Interrupto-effusum, arcte adnatum, immarginatum, glabrum, chalybæum, rimosissimum, nudum.—*Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 653.

On pine-wood. Lapland.

CORTICIUM LIVIDUM, *Pers.* Effusum, arcte adnatum, ceraceo-molle, versicolor, ambitu similari; hymenio lævi, nudo, madido subviscido, sicco rimoso: sporæ cylindræo-ellipsoideæ, $7-8 \times 4 \mu$.—*Pers. Obs.* i. p. 38; *Fr. Hym. Eur.* 652; *P. Karst. Myc. Fenn.* 315; *Berk. Outl.* 275; *Cooke, Handb.* i. 323; *Stevens. Brit. Fung.* 278; *Wint. Krypt. Fl.* 374. (Specimen from Fries in Hb. B. 3990.) *Corticium viscosum*, *Fr. Elench.*—*Exs.*: P. Karst. *Fung. Fenn.* 625.

On wood. Britain; N. Europe.

Thin, closely adnate, irregular, smooth, slightly cracked when dry, bluish grey, with tinge of purple.

CORTICIUM LIVIDO-CÆRULEUM, *P. Karst.* Elongato-effusum, adglutinatum, ceraceo-molle, glabrum, livido-cæruleum; hymenio sicco, pruina albida densissima consperso, contiguo; sporæ ellipsoideæ vel oblongæ, inæquilaterales.—*P. Karst. in Nat. Soc. Fenn.* ix. p. 370; *P. Karst. Myc. Fenn.* p. 315; *Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 652.

On rotten pine and birch. Finland.

Doubtfully distinct from *Corticium violaceo-lividum*.

CORTICIUM FUMIGATUM, *Thuem.* Amphigenum, late effusum, adglutinatum, membranaceum, tenue, e fusco fumosum, ambitu concolore, similari; hymenio nudo, rimoso, expallente, sicco fumoso, subpruinoso, subpapilloso, papillis sparsis, rotundatis, minimis; sporæ cylindræo-ellipsoideæ, $7-8 \times 3 \mu$.—*Thuem. in Bull. Torrey Bot. Club*, v. p. 95.—*Exs.*: Ellis, *Fung. N. Jersey*, U.S.A. 2880.

On branches. United States.

Superficially resembling broadly effused forms of *Peniophora cinerea*, but is a true *Corticium*, readily distinguished by its dark ashy tint and narrowly elliptical spores.

CORTICIUM FUMOSUM, *Fr.* Irregulariter effusum, molle, subtus ambituque tomento fumosum (fusco-canum); hymenio ceraceo, glabro, albo-pruinoso.—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 562; *Fr. Hym. Eur.* 651; *Fr. Icon.* 198.—*Hypochnus fumosus*, *Fr. Obs.* ii. p. 279 (sterile mycelium of above species).

N. Europe. On rotten wood, usually fibrous and sterile. Fries states that he only once met with a fertile specimen on dry leaves. It is doubtful whether the reference to *Karst. Myc. Fenn.* given by Fries refers to the right species, as the specimen (in the Kew copy) in *Karst. Fung. Fenn.* n. 916, called "*Corticium fumosum*," *Fr.*, is a true *Thelephora* with brown, globose, warted spores.

CORTICIUM CÆRULESCENS, *P. Karst.* Gossypinum, cærulescens, ætate expallens, effusum, tenue, confluens, ambitu conformi; hymenio papilloso; sporis sphaericis, 3–5 μ diam., levibus, cærulescentibus.—*Lyomyces cærulescens*, *P. Karst. Hattsv.* ii. p. 154.

On bark of birch. Finland.

Not a good *Corticium*, probably a *Chromosporium*.

CORTICIUM BUPLEURI, *Roum.* Effusum, adglutinatum, tenuissimum, indeterminatum; hymenio cinereo, sicco rimoso; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 6 \times 3 μ .—(*Roum. Fung. Gall.* n. 1804.)—*Corticium Friesii*, *Grog. Pl. Cell. de Saône-et-Loire, in Rev. Myc.* t. iv. p. 19.

On *Bupleurum fruticosum*. France.

Like a thin grey wash of paint on the skin, margin sometimes minutely byssoid. With a superficial resemblance to *Peniophora cinerea*, but very much thinner, and a true *Corticium*.

CORTICIUM PRASINUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Subiculum tenuissimum, arachnoideum; hymenio tenui, fragili, prasino; margine albo; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 9 \times 5 μ .—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev.* i. p. 179. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 4083.)

On the ground under *Liquidambar*. Alabama.

"Subiculum delicate, spidery; hymenium thin, brittle, continuous, with a white margin when young." (*Berkeley.*)

Very thin, bluish green or yellowish green, separable.

CORTICIUM HELVELLOIDES, *Massee.* Late effusum, crassum, e spongioso induratum; hymenio tuberculoso, e pallido olivaceo-fusco, sicco rimoso; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 8–9 \times 6 μ .—*Thelephora*

helvelloides, *Schwein. Syn. Car.* 1041; *Syn. N. Amer. Fung.* 668; *Fr. Epicr.* p. 541. (Specimen from Schweinitz in Herb. Berk.)

On the ground and on wood. U. States.

Broadly effused, thick, apparently more or less spongy when fresh, becoming rigid when dry; hymenium dark, cracked. In one part of the specimen I have seen, the under portion of the subiculum runs off into a few thick rhizomorphoid cords, which appear to have extended into the substratum.

CORTICIUM FILAMENTOSUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Subiculum molle, tomentosum, fibrillosum, pallidum; hymenio pulverulento demum glabrato, ochraceo vel subolivaceo; sporæ oblongo-ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 3 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev.* i. p. 178. (Type Herb. Berk. 3999.)

On wood. Alabama.

“Subiculum consisting of soft tomentose threads, over which the ochraceous or olivaceous pulverulent hymenium forms a thin stratum.” (*Berkeley.*)

Membranaceous, like a thin skin but not cartilaginous, tender and run over with thick branched filaments. Hymenium for the most part downy and barren, but here and there smooth, even, and minutely cracked when dry. Whole plant separable from the substratum.

CORTICIUM FLAVO-VIRENS, *Massee.* Late effusum; hymenio pulverulento rhabarbarino in pulvinulos fracto, e floccis byssoideis flavis oriundo; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $10 \times 6 \mu$.—*Corticium reticulatum*, *Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 69. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 4028.)

On bark. Ceylon.

Broadly effused, adnate, spongy, broken up in a sinuous or reticulate manner, minutely velvety under a lens, cracked in a tessellated manner; margin radiato-fimbriate; colour when dry yellowish green. The name given by Berkeley and Broome is antedated by Fries.

CORTICIUM CHLOBINUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Tenue, fragile, olivaceum demum granulatum; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 5 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev.* i. p. 179. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 4059.)

On *Abies*. Alabama.

Forming a thin brittle olive-green membrane, which is at

first pulverulent, but afterward rough with minute papillæ; resembling such *Thelephoræ* as *T. laxa*, &c.

Forming a thin separable film.

CORTICIUM ATRO-VIRENS, *Fr.* Irregulariter effusum, tenue, atro-virens, subtus et ambitu tomentosum, concolor; hymenio ceraceo, glabro, albo-pruinoso; sporæ subglobosæ, 4-5 μ diam.—*Fr. Hym. Eur.* 651; *Berk. Outl.* 273; *Cooke, Handb.* i. 323; *Stevens. Fung. Brit.* 277.

On rotten wood, leaves, sticks, &c. Britain; Sweden.

Effused, very thin, blackish or verdigris-green; hymenium when perfect paler, glaucous and waxy; margin indeterminate.

C. *Amphigena, tenuissima, innata, decortiantia.*

CORTICIUM NIGRESCENS, *Fr.* Effusum, interruptum, epidermide avulsa nudum, innatum, tenue, e lutescente nigrescens; hymenio subinde papilloso, ceraceo, subpruinoso; sporæ cylindraceo-oblongæ, utrinque obtusissimæ, curvulæ, 18-20 \times 5-6 μ .—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 565; *Hym. Eur.* p. 656.—*Thelephora nigrescens*, *Schrad. Spic.* p. 186.—*Exs.*: *Syd. Myc. March.* 1707.

On branches. Britain; Europe.

Originating underneath the bark, with the habit of *Corticium comedens*, from which it is readily distinguished by being pale at first and then becoming blackish, whereas *C. comedens* is purple and becoming whitish when old. Effused, very thin, agglutinated, indeterminate; hymenium waxy, powdered with the very large spores.

CORTICIUM COMEDENS, *Fr.* (Pl. VI. f. 5.) Effusum, innatum, subcorticale; epidermide divulsa nudum, e lilacino pallescens; hymenio lævi, glabro, sicco rimoso; sporæ cylindræo-ellipsoideæ, interdum curvulæ, 14-16 \times 6-7 μ .—*Fr. Hym. Eur.* 656; *Berk. Outl.* 276; *Cooke, Handb.* i. 325; *Stevens. Brit. Fung.* 281; *P. Karst. Myc. Fenn.* 318; *Wint. Krypt. Fl.* 331.—*Thelephora comedens*, *Nees, Syst.* f. 255. *Thelephora decorticans*, *Pers. Myc. Eur.* i. p. 137.—*Exs.*: *Rabenh. Fung. Eur.* 412, 412 b; *Fuckel, Fung. Rhen.* 1309; *Roum. Fung. Gall.* 2012; *Sydow, Myc. March.* 408; *P. Karst. Fung. Fenn.* 53; *Thuem. Fung. Austr.* 329; *Berk. Brit. Fung.* 22; *Thuem. Fung. Univ.* 514.

On branches, especially hazel. Britain; Europe; N. America; Ceylon; S.E. Australia.

Originates below the bark, which eventually becomes torn and reflexed, exposing the hymenium, which is at first purplish, becoming almost white; slightly viscid when moist.

CORTICIUM LATITANS, *P. Karst.* Effusum, admodum tenue, adnatum, subcorticale, epidermide divulsa nudum, album, ambitu indeterminato subbyssino; hymenio tenuissimo, submembranaeo, contiguo, papillas sat confertis minutis, conoideis instructo, dilutissime lutescente; sporis oblongatis vel ellipsoideo-oblongatis, rectis vel curvulis, utrinque obtusissimis, primitus guttulis 2 majusculis præditis dein e guttulis vel tenuiter uniseptatis, hyalinis, $9-15 \times 4-5 \mu$.—*P. Karst. in Rev. Myc.* p. 74 (1888).

On decayed branches of *Pyrus Aucuparia*. Finland.

Sterile hyphæ branched, septate, very thin, hyaline, $3-5 \mu$ thick; basidia 6μ thick.

From the description it appears doubtful whether this species is more than a mere form, not even variety, of *Corticium comedens*.

CORTICIUM UVIDUM, *Fr.* Late effusum, tenuissimum (ligno nec ut priora cortici), subinnatum, ramos decorticatos ambiens, e roseo-lilacino expallens; hymenio lævissimo, glaberrimo madido; sporæ fusiformi-ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 2-3 \mu$.—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 565; *Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 657.—*Exs.*: Sydow, *Myc.* March. 1607.

On fallen branches of beech. Sweden.

Habit of *C. comedens*, but very thin, and with very much smaller and different-shaped spores.

D. *Species dubiæ.*

CORTICIUM BERKELEYANUM, *Ces.* Lignicolum; crusta effusa, indeterminata, ex helvolo luteola, superficie æquabili, a matrice non solvenda.—*Ces. Myc. Born.* p. 10.

Borneo.

CORTICIUM LILACEUM, *Rabenh.* *C.* matrici arcte adpressum, effusum, crustaceum, rimosum, constanter lilacinum, margine nudo, papillis sparsis.—*Thelephora lilacea*, *Rabenh. in Bot. Zeit.* 1853, p. 235.

On bark. Italy.

Allied to *Corticium calceum*.

CORTICIUM HYPOCHNOIDEUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Pusillum, stellato-orbiculare, rubrum, margine elevato; hymenio demum atro-vinoso; sporæ . . . ?—*Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 71. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3964.)

On dead wood. Ceylon.

Sometimes erumpent, at others superficial, consisting of minute circular patches .5 centim. across. Very thin, margin free, raised, pale below, several sometimes confluent; spores not seen, the specimens are evidently immature.

CORTICIUM AURIFORME, *Berk. & Curt.* Auriforme; pileo zonato postice albido rugoso glabrescente, antice umbrino velutino; hymenio rimoso ex ochraceo rufo.—*Berk. & Curt. Fung. Car. Inf. No. 2380.*

On oak.

Pileus ear-shaped, 1½–2 inches across; dirty white behind, rugose and nearly smooth, zoned in front; the extreme edge umber, velvety. Hymenium at first ochraceous, then rufous, cracked, the cracks at first radiating.

There is no specimen of the above in the Berkeley Herbarium, and judging from the description alone the species cannot be a true *Corticium*, but rather a *Stereum*.

CORTICIUM BICOLOR, *Peck.* Tenue, membranaceum, flaccidum, glabrum, e matrice separabile, subtus viridi-luteum, superne album.—*Peck in 26th Report N. York State Mus. p. 72.*

On rotten wood. Center, New York.

CORTICIUM VIRIDE, *Preuss.* Effusum, membranaceum, tenue, ochraceo-virens, ambitu concolore, glabro; hymenio setulis erectis albis sparsis vestito; papillis rotundatis, magnis, sparsis; sporis ovatis.—*Preuss. in Linnæa, 1851, p. 152.*

On damp wood of *Pinus sylvestris*. Europe.

Evidently not a good *Corticium* as at present defined.

CORTICIUM ? ULMI, *Lasch.* Late effusum, subcarnoso-membranaceum, e cinereo ochraceum; ambitu albo-radiato; hymenio dense papilloso, albo pulverulento, sporis subrotundo-ovoideis.—*Thelephora Ulmi, Lasch, in Bot. Zeit. 1853.*

On elm. Germany.

It is difficult to say from the above description whether the species is a *Corticium* or a resupinate *Stereum*. It cannot be a *Thelephora* as now understood.

CORTICIUM TERREUM, *Berk.* Resupinatum, terreo-fuscum, subvinosum, primo contiguum, dein areolato-rimosum, setulosum; margine angustissimo.—*Berk. in Hook. f. Fl. N. Zeal.* p. 184. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 4004.)

On bark. New Zealand.

The type specimen is sterile, and looks like an immature *Thelephora*.

CORTICIUM SUFFULTUM, *Berk. & Broome.* Effusum, album vel cinnamomeum; hymenio molli tomentoso processibus niveis floccosis suffulto.—*Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 72. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 4015.)

On dead twigs. Ceylon.

Effused, closely adnate, rather thick and spongy, often immarginate; no spores nor even any trace of a hymenium were met with in an examination of the type specimens, which present the appearance of an immature condition of some species.

CORTICIUM DIMINUENS, *Berk. & Curt.* Album, stratosum; hymenio cretaceo diminvente subtiliter velutino; sporæ ellipticæ, $10 \times 5-6 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev.* ii. p. 3. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. 4009.)—*Exs.*: Ellis, N. Amer. Fung. 718; Rav. F. Car. 3.

On wood. U. States; Havana.

Consisting of several layers, each separated by a dark line; hymenium white, diminishing in width each time of growth so as to leave a narrow-zoned border. (*Berkeley.*)

Broadly expanded, adnate, thickish, rarely cracked; hymenium when dry often ochraceous or with a livid tinge, very minutely woolly, almost resembling a *Peniophora* under a lens, but there are no cystidia. Evidently not a good *Corticium*.

STEREUM, *Pers.* (emend.).

Hymenium definite inferum, coriaceum, strato intermedio fibrilloso a pileo inodermeo distinctum, leve, glabrum, immutatum persistens; sporæ continuæ, hyalinæ vel olivaceæ.—*Stereum, Pers. Obs. Myc.* p. 35; *Fr. Epicr.* p. 345 (in part); *Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 638 (in part).

The prominent features of the present genus are the inferior hymenium, which is glabrous owing to the absence of cystidia or coloured setæ (modified cystidia), and the velvety or strigose

pileus. In *Peniophora* and *Hymenochæte* the general habit is the same, but in both the hymenium is minutely velvety or setulose. In the present genus there is an unbroken sequence from the central-stemmed type, with a more or less funnel-shaped pileus and inferior hymenium, through the lateral-stemmed or flabelliform, to the effused stage, with a more or less developed free margin, or several free margins spring from the effused and adnate portion in a dimidiate manner; this last runs by degrees into the lowest stage, where the plant is closely adnate to the substratum by its under surface and having the hymenium uppermost, thus closely agreeing in habit with the normal condition in the genus *Corticium*, but distinguished by the presence of a zone of closely compacted hyphæ which directly gives origin to the elements of the hymenial layer; from the underside of this layer a looser felt of hyphæ penetrate the substratum. In *Corticium* no such intermediate layer exists. Again, in *Stereum*, as a rule the hymenium does not become cracked when dry as in *Corticium*, and the margin is rarely indeterminate, but in most adnate forms more or less free and strigose.

I. *Pileus subinfundibuliformis, stipite distincto, centralis, rarius obsoletus.*

STEREUM CYATHIFORME, *Fr.* (Pl. VII. f. 3.) Coriaceum, albidum; pileo late cyathiformi setoso, margine acuto integro; stipite hymenioque nudo glabris lævibus; sporæ globosæ, 4-5 μ .—*Fr. Epicr. Syst. Myc.* p. 245.—*Thelephora cyathiformis, Fr. in Linnæa*, v. (1830) p. 523.

On the ground, probably springing from buried wood. Brazil; Cuba; New Guinea.

Pileus $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, margin waved, silky or strigose; stem about half an inch long, central, smooth.

STEREUM HYDROPHORUM, *Berk.* Pileo infundibuliformi, fusco, umbrino, zonato, processibus longis amplis planis acute laciniatis dense stipatis concoloribus vestito; stipite rigido, tenui, subtiliter velutino; hymenio albido; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 4 \mu$.—*Berk. in Hook. Kew Journ. Bot.* viii. p. 273, pl. vi. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3788.)—*Stereum Goliath, Speg. Fung. Guar.* Pug. i. n. 70.

On the ground, in high woods on the river Uaupés, Brazil. Probably attached to concealed branches; also in woods near Rio Negro and Casiquiare.

Pileus 3-4 inches across, infundibuliform, chocolate-brown, coriaceous, repeatedly zoned, velvety, clothed, more especially in the centre, with a dense forest of flat branched, acutely lacinated, velvety processes continuous with the paler substance; edge lobed. Stem $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 inch high, attached by a disciform base, round, nearly even, of the same colour as the pileus, obscurely velvety. Hymenium white or very pale umber, smooth.

Nothing can be more curious than the dense mass of processes with which the centre of the pileus is clothed, which, if torn from it, would certainly be described as a new species of branched *Thelephora*. In age the border has but few processes, and in old specimens they appear to be washed away, in which state the species was originally described, from specimens communicated by Sir E. Schomburgk, in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* xiv. (1844), p. 327. (*Berkeley.*)

Infundibuliform, 3-4 inches across; stem central, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 3-4 lines thick, minutely velvety, ochraceous-umber; pileus thin, reddish-umber when dry, zoned, strigose, margin rugulose.

Var. HYLOCATER, *Speg.* Var. pileo cyathoideo-infundibulari, 7 cm. diam., 5 cm. alt., coriaceo-membranaceo, rigidulo, superne concentricæ subobsolete zonato, radiatim rugoso, interstitiis rugaram, præcipue ad confluentiam zonarum, sæpius tomento majusculo, flocculoso, albo-subgriseo vestito, ceterum glabro, ligneo pallescente; margine integro vel repando-subcrenato ac plus minusve dense tomentoso; hymenio albo-carneo, pulvere deterrenti albo adperso, leniter flabellatim undulato; stipite tereti, hymenio concolore v. vix fuscescente, glabro v. irregulariter griseo-velutino, 1-1.5 cm. long., 3-4 mm. crass.—*Stereum hylocrater*, *Speg. Fung. Guar. Pug.* i. n. 71.

On putrescent decorticated wood. Paraguay.

Allied to *S. Goliath* (= *S. hydrophorum*), of which it is perhaps a young stage.

STEREUM ELEVATUM, *Berk. & Cooke.* (Pl. VII. f. 1.) Pileo cyathiformi, zonato, castaneo, subtiliter velutino; stipite elongato, irregulari, rugoso, pulverulento; hymenio striatulo, leviter zonato, pallido; sporæ globosæ, 4-5 μ diam.—*Berk. & Cooke in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xv. p. 388. (Type in Hb. Kew.)

On dead wood. Brazil (Rio Jurua).

Pileus 1 in. across, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, zoned, chestnut, minutely velvety; stem 4 in. high, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, dilated and grooved at the apex,

where it becomes of a deep bay, more umber below. (*Berkeley & Cooke.*)

STEREUM MIQUELIANUM, *Mont.* Procerum; pileo parvo, supra castaneo, zonis obscurioribus notato, infundibuliformi, in lacinias paucas, erectas, simul concretas, flabelliformes, dein ad stipitem usque longissimum lignosum usque diviso; hymenio glabro, pallido.—*Mont. in Amst. Tijds. Wetens.* iv. (1851) 203; *Syll. Crypt.* 584.

On wood. Surinam.

STEREUM SURINAMENSE, *Lév.* Pileo coriaceo, infundibuliformi, nudo, fusco, subtus dilutiore; stipite hirsuto, sulcato, fusco.—*Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, i.* p. 209.

Surinam.

Allied to *Stereum elegans*, differing in the hirsute stem and absence of zones on the pileus. The same characters separate the present species from *S. nitidulum*, Berk. From 2–4 cm. high.

STEREUM PERGAMENUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Pileo cyathiformi, rufo, vix zonato, subtiliter lineato; margine tenui, dentato laceratove; stipite cylindrico hymenioque albidis vel pallide ochraceis; sporæ ellipsoideæ vel subglobosæ, 6–8 × 5–6 μ .—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev. i.* p. 161.—*Exs.:* Rav. Fung. Car. 3. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3742.)

On decayed wood and branches. Alabama; Amazon valley.

Pileus 1–1½ inch across, cup-shaped, bright rufous, not shining, minutely lineate, very obscurely zoned; margin thin, often toothed or laciniate; stem 1–1½ inch high, 1 line thick, whitish, very minutely tomentose; hymenium nearly of the same subochraceous tint. (*Berkeley, l. c.*)

The stem is very variable in length, sometimes almost obsolete, when the pileus appears attached by a central discoid base. Several plants often become confluent at the margin of the pilei.

STEREUM CAPERATUM, *Massee.* Mesopoda; pileo coriaceo-membranaceo, irregulariter infundibuliformi, rugoso-plicato, centro hirsuto fulvo; margine eroso-fimbriato aut inciso; hymenio pallido, rugoso; stipite centrali, crasso, tomentos, scutatim affixo; sporæ ellipsoideæ, hyalinæ, 6–7 × 4–5 μ .—*Berk. et Mont. Cent. vi.* n. 69; *Mont. Syll. Crypt.* n. 579. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3737.)

On trunks. Bahia, Brazil; St. Domingo; Cuba; Moreton Bay and Clarence River, Australia; Lord Howe's Island.

Funnel-shaped, 5-6 inches across and deep; stem 1 inch long. Hymenium ochraceous or pinkish, with radiating rounded and bifurcating grooves. Pileus with numerous radiating sharp ridges, strigose, becoming smooth, ochraceous.

STEREUM ELEGANS, *Fr.* Cartilagineo-coriaceum; pileo infundibuliformi, glabro nitido rufescente fusco fasciato, margine undulato-plicato; stipite curto; hymenio lævi, pruinoso albo carneo; sporæ subglobosæ, 4-5 μ diam.—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 545.—*Thelephora elegans*, *Fr. Syst. Myc.* i. p. 430. *Thelephora floriformis*, *Schweinitz* (from authentic specimen from Schweinitz in Hb. Berk. from U.S.).—*Exs.*: *Fungi Cubenses Wrightiani*, 389.

On the ground. Brazil; St. Domingo; Cuba; Venezuela; Ceylon; Bombay; Tasmania; Australia; N. Zealand; Malabar.

Pileus $\frac{2}{3}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across, usually infundibuliform, sometimes flabelliform, often bright bay-brown or chestnut, shining; stem slender, about 1 inch long, often shorter.

STEREUM DIAPHANUM, *Cooke*. *S.* pileo infundibuliformi, pallido, diaphano, striato; stipite gracili; hymenio albido.—*Thelephora diaphana*, *Schwein. in Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc.* 1853, p. 278.

On the ground. N. America.

Pileus and stem together 3.5-4 cm. high; stem loosely covered with white tomentum; hymenium dirty white, becoming more or less rufous. Almost the habit of *Thelephora aurantiaca*, but less elegant.

STEREUM ALUTACEUM, *Berk. & Cooke*. Pusillum, cæspitosum, alutaceum; pileo infundibuliformi, lineato-striato; stipite gracili; sporæ globosæ, 5 μ diam.—*Berk. & Cooke in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xv. p. 388. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3753.)

On dead wood. Brazil; Rio Mauhes, below the rapids.

About an inch high including the stem, buff, infundibuliform, finely striate; stem $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, slender, dilated above into the pileus.

STEREUM FULVO-NITENS, *Berk.* *S.* pileo rigido, tenui, profunde infundibuliformi, nitido, creberrime zonato, hymenioque lævi glabro fulvis; stipite brevissimo, nigro; sporæ ellipsoideæ,

$5 \times 3 \mu$.—*Berk. in Ann. Nat. Hist.* ser. 2, ix. 1852, p. 198. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3741.)

On dead wood. St. Domingo.

Pileus infundibuliform, shining, of a bright coppery tint, with close, narrow zones of a darker tint, finely striate; hymenium duller; stem about $\frac{1}{3}$ in. long, 2 lines thick. Allied to *S. elegans*, but distinguished by its more regular shape and clearer, brighter colours.

STEREUM MELLISII, *Berk.* Coriaceum, rigidum, fuligineum; pileo infundibuliformi, glabro, atro-fuligineo; margine acuto, integro, pallido; stipite velutino demum subglabro, pallidiore, recto curvatove, basi discoideo; hymenio lævi, badio-fuligineo; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $5 \times 3.5-4 \mu$.—*Berk. in Grev.* xiii. p. 3. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3740.)

On trunks. St. Helena; New Guinea; Perak; Malacca.

Infundibuliform; stem $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{2}{3}$ inch long, discoid at the base; hymenium smooth, mouse-colour with shade of brown; pileus blackish umber, thin.

STEREUM NITIDULUM, *Berk.* S. pileo infundibuliformi, submembranaceo, rigidiusculo, crenato, glabro, nitidulo, zonato, brunneolo; stipite centrali, tenui; hymenio albo; sporæ subglobosæ, $3-4 \mu$ diam.—*Berk. in Hook. Lond. Journ. Bot.* ii. p. 638. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3748.)

Cuba; St. Domingo; Ceylon; Australia; Himalayas; Brazil. On a rotten stick covered with sand, on the Rio de Mauvel Alvez, Prov. of Goyaz.

Pileus about half an inch broad, infundibuliform, thin, submembranaceous, but rather rigid, brownish, with a tinge of red, marked with darker zones, smooth, shining.

Stem $\frac{1}{4}-1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, about 1 line thick. Hymenium covering part only of the under surface, white. (*Berkeley.*)

STEREUM PARTITUM, *Berk. & Broome.* S. pileo ex infundibuliformi, fisso, brunneo, lineato; stipite brevissimo, obsoleto; hymenio pallidiore, rimoso; sporæ $7 \times 4-5 \mu$.—*Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 65. (Type in Herb. Berk. 3763.)

On dead wood. Ceylon; Brazil.

From 1-2 in. high and broad, whole plant pale, substance thin, splitting; stem hispid.

STEREUM RAVENELII, *Berk. & Curt.* (Pl. VII. f. 2.) Gregarium, e communi mycelio oriundum; pileo cyathiformi, fusco; margine pallidiore, plicato; stipite gracili, tomentoso hymenioque pallidis; sporæ ellipticæ, $6 \times 4 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev. i. p. 162.* (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3743.) *Exs.*: Rav. Fung. Car. 4.

On the earth in swamps and on decayed wood. Alabama; Brazil.

Pileus very variable in size, from a line to an inch across, cup-shaped, sometimes split on one side, brownish with a slight admixture of red, paler towards the plicate margin; stem $\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, $\frac{1}{2}$ a line thick, gregarious, springing from a common mycelium, finely tomentose, pallid as well as the hymenium. Closely allied to *S. nitidulum*, Berk. (*Berkeley, l. c.*)

The hymenium is sometimes pale cinnamon or ochraceous when dry. Several plants often becoming confluent by the edges of the pilei.

STEREUM SOWERBEII, *Massee.* Niveum, infundibuliforme, tandem decolorans, sursum aculeato-scabrum; hymenio e setuloso; sporæ ellipsoideæ, hyalinæ, $5 \times 4 \mu$.—*Thelephora Sowerbeii, Berk. Outl. p. 266, et in Ann. Nat. Hist. ser. 3, xv. p. 320; Fr. Hym. Eur. 632.* (Type from Sowerby's herbarium in Herb. Berk. n. 3553.)—*Elvella pannosa, Sowerby, t. 155.*

On the ground. Britain; United States; Australia.

Mr. Sawyer has at last met with the true plant of Sowerby at Burnham Beeches, where it has since been seen by others. When fresh it is of a pure white; though when exposed to the weather it assumes a dingy yellow tinge here and there, and therefore cannot be the same as the Cotterstock plant described below, of which we now give a figure. The hymenium is not in the slightest degree setulose. The pileus is rough, with radiating processes projecting from the surface. Sowerby's figure was evidently taken from discoloured specimens, but is very faithful. (*Berkeley.*)

From 1–2 inches high; resembling in form *Craterellus cornucopioides* in miniature; margin of pileus more or less lacinate or cut; stem variable, sometimes distinct and thin, at others several more or less confluent at the base. The spores and very compact substance prove the plant to be a *Stereum*. It has no affinity with *Cladoderris* as suggested by Fries in *Summa Veg. Scand. p. 332.*

STEREUM XANTHELLUM, *Cooke.* Coriaceo-membranaceum, ochraceo-flavidum; pileo infundiduliformi, glabro, opaco, leviter

subzonato ; margine undulato ; stipite deorsum attenuato, tenui ; hymenio pruinoso, concolore ; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $5 \times 3 \mu$.—*Cooke, Grev.* ix. p. 12. (Type in Herb. Kew.) *Spruce, Lichenes Amazonici et Andini*, 812.

Resembling *S. elegans*, Fr., in size and form, but very different in colour and texture. It has very much the appearance of new washleather. Stem about the same length as the pileus, about an inch. (*Cooke.*)

STEREUM THOZETII, *Berk.* *S. pileo infundibuliformi, tomentoso, demum radiato, subzonato, pallido ; hymenio rimoso, ex albido castaneo, polito ; sporæ globosæ, 5-6 μ .*—*Berk. Australian Fungi*, n. 268. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3744.)

On trunks. Rockhampton, Australia.

Pileus 1-2.5 cm. across ; stem scarcely 2 cm. long, attenuated downwards.

STEREUM TENERRIMUM, *Berk. & Rav.* Pusillum ; pileo cyathiformi, cito lacerato, tomentoso, pallido, glabrescente ; stipite filiformi ; sporæ globosæ, 3μ .—*Berk. & Rav. in Grev.* i. p. 162.

On the ground amongst grass and mosses. Upper Carolina.

Pileus 2-3 lines broad, cup-shaped, pallid, soon lobed and split, at first tomentose ; margin sometimes deeply plicate ; stem thread-shaped, $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high, whitish, tomentose ; hymenium even or finely striate.

This is very different from small forms of *S. Ravenalii*. (*Berkeley, l. c.*)

STEREUM TUBA, *Berk. & Broome.* (Pl. VII. f. 4.) Gregarium, ex infundibuliformi flabellatum, tenerum, pallide rufum vel griseum, in stipitem tenuem brevem angustatum ; sporæ subglobosæ, 3μ .—*Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 65. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3764.)

On bark. Ceylon ; tropical forests south of the island.

Gregarious or scattered, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, about one line across at apex, afterwards splitting down one side.

STEREUM PETALODES, *Berk.* Coriaceum ; primitus infundibuliforme demum fisso-multipartitum ; lobis striatis opacis subglabris ; hymenio pallido, rimoso ; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 3-4 \mu$.—*Berk. in Ann. Nat. Hist.* ser. 2, ix. 1852, p. 198. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3754.)

On wood and branches. St. Domingo ; Java.

Not a good *Mesopod* form, but frequently laterally attached by a broad base for several inches; margin undulato-plicate, densely crowded, at first infundibuliform, soon split into numerous lobes, which are again more or less divided; dull reddish-brown, marked with long grooves or striæ; hymenium pale, much cracked, sometimes so much as to be granulated. Allied to *S. involutum*, but much more split and lobed, with an obsolete stem and paler hymenium. The hymenium is not granulated from the beginning, but merely in consequence of the frequent cracking of the fructiferous stratum.

STEREUM MOSELEI, Berk. *S. pileo ex infundibuliformi flabelato, subtiliter velutino, subzonato, cervino; margine pallidior; stipite e basi parva oriundo opaco pallido; hymenio rufulo; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 6×4 μ.—Berk. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.) xvi. p. 48. (Type in Herb. Kew.)*

Malamon, upon sticks ('*Challenger*' *Exp.*). Victoria.

Pileus about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, stem $\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; sometimes several spring from the same confluent base; stem occasionally of the same colour with the hymenium. (*Berkeley.*)

Infundibuliform, gregarious, several pilei often grown together; stems thin, free.

STEREUM CALYCVLUS, Berk. & Curt. *Pusillum; pileo cyathi-formi, subtiliter tomentoso, opaco, umbrino; stipite gracile, concolore; hymenio albido, obsolete venoso; sporæ globosæ, 5 μ diam.—Berk. & Curt. in Hook. Kew Journ. i. p. 238; Grev. i. p. 161. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 5755.)*

On dead wood. Southern United States.

Pileus cup-shaped, $\frac{1}{3}$ inch broad, extremely thin, umber, opaque, minutely tomentose; stem $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, $\frac{1}{3}$ line thick, umber; hymenium whitish, very obscurely venose.

Allied to *Stereum curtum*, Fr., and *S. pusillum*, Berk., but especially to the latter, and distinguished by its very regular pileus, which is not at all shining or apparently zoned.

STEREUM BOLLEANUM, Mont. *S. pileo cartilagineo-pergameno, initio infundibuliformi integro aut margine undulato-repando, demum ad stipitem usque centralem pruinoso-velutinum basique ramosum multipartito aut flabelliformi-explanato, supra e fulvo brunnescente lineis obscurioribus concentrice zonato radiato-*

fibroso, glabro; hymenio glaberrimo, levi, ochraceo-pallido.—
Mont. Syll. Crypt. n. 583.

On the ground. Island of St. Nicholas, Cape Verde.

Pileus 2 centim. high, $2\frac{1}{4}$ –4 centim. broad; stem colour of pileus, 3–4 centim. long; about the thickness of a goose-quill.

STEREUM MULTIZONATUM, *Berk. & Broome*. *S.* pileo multiplici infundibuliformi e variis lobis stipitibusque confluentibus oriundo, sursum læte carneo-rufo multizonato; margine lobato-crenulato; hymenio costulato, pallidiore, glabro; sporæ ellipsoideæ, hyalinæ, $8-9 \times 4-5 \mu$.—*Berk. & Broome in Ann. Nat. Hist.* ser. 3, xv. p. 321, pl. xiii. f. 4.—*Thelephora Sowerbeii*, *Berk. Outl.* 266 (in part). *Stereum carolinense*, *Cooke & Rav. in Journ. Myc.* 1885, p. 130. (Type in Herb. Berk.)

On the ground. Britain; Germany.

Forming a dense mass, of a beautiful reddish tint; flesh and stem zoned within. This species is perfectly distinct from Sowerby's plant. (*Berkeley*.)

STEREUM PROLIFICANS, *Berk.* Gregarium, infundibuliforme, stipite brevissimo; pileo sulcato-zonato, velutino, spadiceo; hymenio lævi, plicato, nitido, brunneo; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 5 \mu$.—*Berk. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xvi. p. 41. (Type in Herb. Kew.)

Somerset, Cape York ('*Challenger*' *Exp.*).

Pileus 2 inches across, 1 inch high, with a number of young infundibuliform pilei at the base, with the hymenium superior or reniform, attached by a distinct orbicular base, repeatedly zoned and sulcate, of a rich brown; hymenium dark brown, sometimes slightly zoned. (*Berkeley*.)

STEREUM RIVULORUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Minutum, stramineum; pileo cyathiformi, in stipitem sursum dilatatum decurrente, margine undulato; hymenio glabro, pallido; sporæ globosæ, $2-2.5 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* x. p. 330. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3760.)

On wet ground amongst moss. Cuba.

Pileus very thin, more or less infundibuliform, $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across; stem 1–2 lines long, generally oblique, but not truly lateral.

STEREUM CRISTATUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Parvum, flabelliforme vel cyathiforme, pallidum, subzonatum, postice fibris pallidis

cristatum; hymenio levi, nitido, pallide ochraceo; sporæ subglobo-sæ, 5-6 μ . diam.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev. i. p. 163.* (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3781.)

On dead vines in swamps. Carolina.

Some of the specimens are distinctly mesopodous, others merely flabelliform, pallid, zoned, minutely lineate, clothed behind, or at the base of the cup, with distinct cylindrical processes. Scarcely half an inch across; stem, when present, cylindrical, scarcely a line long. (*Berkeley.*)

STEREUM CURTUM, *Fr.* Coriaceo-membranaceum, undique glaberrimum; pileo plano-depresso, subfulvo, fasciato, stipiteque brevissimo nitentibus; hymenio levi, nudo, pallidiore.—*Fr. in Linnæa, v. p. 523; Epicr. p. 545.*

On wood. Tropics (country unknown).

Attached to the wood by the dilated orbicular base.

STEREUM CRUCIBULIFORME, *Massee.* Crucibuliforme, extus hirsutum, margine inflexo; hymenio lævi, ad marginem cyathi, pallide umbrino, basin versus rubro-fusco; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 7 \times 4 μ .—*Stereum cyathiforme, Currey, in Trans. Linn. Soc., Bot. ser. 2, i. p. 127, pl. xxi. fig. 1.* (Type in Herb. Kew.)

On wood. Pegu; Karen hills.

Currey's name is antedated by Fries. Plants about the size and closely resembling *Crucibulum vulgare.*

II. *Pileus spathulato-flabelliformis, basi in stipitem plus minus distinctum attenuatus.*

STEREUM RADIATO-FISSUM, *Berk. & Broome.* *S. pileis tenuibus, flabelliformibus, multifidis, subinvolutis vel basi divisa oriundis, spadiceis nitidis multizonatis, apice laceris; hymenio ochraceo; sporæ globosæ, 4 μ diam.—Trans. Linn. Soc., ser. 2, Bot. ii. p. 63, pl. xiv. figs. 8-11.* (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3793.)

On dead wood. Brisbane.

Crowded, thin, flabelliform, more or less stipitate, silky, dingy ochre with darker bands, and (when dry) rugulose from base to margin, usually split into numerous lobes, the splitting extending to the stem; hymenium dingy ochre.

STEREUM PUSIOLUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Minutum, rufo-brunneum, flabelliforme, postice in stipitem brevissimum attenuatum; pileo convexo, subtiliter tomentoso, lineato-rugoso; hymenio lævi;

sporæ subglobosæ, 3-3.5 μ diam.—*Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* x. p. 330. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3762.)

On rootlets. Cuba.

Whole plant 1-2 lines high; stem spurious, often altogether obsolete. Substance very thin, contracting when dry, and becoming paler.

STEREUM CREMATUM, *Lév.* *S. pileo coriaceo, flabelliformi, nudo, castaneo, zonis obscurioribus variegato, margine lobato acuto; hymenio carneo-rufo; stipite brevi, hirsuto, basi peltato-dilatato.*—*Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, i. p. 210.*

On trunks. Java.

From 2-3 centim. high; pileus membranaceous, firm; margin lobed and sterile below. *S. pusillum*, Berk., differs in the naked, non-dilated stem and absence of zones on the pileus.

STEREUM FISSUM, *Berk.* Album; pileo primum spathulato, demum flabellato profunde fisso; stipitibus brevissimis e basi communi membranaceo oriundis; hymenio lævi; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 8-10 \times 4-5 μ .—*Berk. in Hook. Kew Journ. Bot.* viii. p. 273. (Type in Herb. Berk.)

On dead twigs. Brazil; Ecuador.

White when recent, ochraceous when dry. Pilei about an inch long, at first spathulate or petaliform, smooth and even or with a few obscure raised lines, then expanded and flabellate, deeply fissured nearly to the base; stems short or obsolete, arising from a common membranaceous mycelium, which occurs in patches or spreads round the whole branch.

The habit is precisely that of *Cantharellus partitus*, Berk.; no species can be more distinct. Occasionally there is a tendency in the hymenium to become venose, but probably only from contraction in drying (*Berkeley.*)

STEREUM GLABRESCENS, *Berk. & Curt.* Pileo flabelliformi, zonato, castaneo, subtiliter velutino, glabrescente striatulo; margine pallidiore crenato-labato, postice in stipitem brevissimum lateralem angustato; hymenio concavo ochraceo; sporæ subglobosæ, 5 \times 4 μ .—*Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* x. p. 330. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3757.)

On dead wood. Cuba.

From $\frac{2}{3}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high and broad, flabelliform from a narrow base, rough behind, with scattered aculeiform outgrowths.

STEREUM MYTILINUM, *Fr.* Pileo dimidiato, sessili, coriaceo, tomentoso, concentrice sulcato, margine glabro nigricante; hymenio carneo-glaucos; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 4 \mu$.—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 548.—*Thelephora badia*, *Hook. Bot. Miscell.* ii. p. 162, pl. lxxxiv.

Brazil; New Granada.

From 3–5 inches long, about 4 inches broad, flabelliform, lobed, plane or depressed, strigose or coarsely velvety, sometimes becoming almost smooth. Allied to *Stereum lobatum*.

STEREUM OBLIQUUM, *Mont. & Berk.* Minimum, coriaceum; pileo verticali, elongato, flabelliformi, polito, glabro, subzonato, sub lente sericeo-striato, castaneo-badio; stipite e basi orbiculari oriente, erecto, laterali, velutino, cervino; hymenio definito, subcinereo, lineolato; sporæ globosæ, 4μ .—*Mont. & Berk. in Hook. Lond. Journ. Bot.* iii. p. 334. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3752.)

Java; Brazil; New Zealand.

“Whole plant not exceeding $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in height. Pileus thin, coriaceous, elongated, spathulato-flabelliform, of a chestnut-brown inclining to bay, obscurely zoned, shining, but under a lens finely seriate-striate; margin indistinctly fimbriate. Stem about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, not $\frac{1}{2}$ line thick, erect, springing from a membranous orbicular base, velvety, of a yellowish-fawn colour. Hymenium distinctly defined, often with a little raised border at the base, springing from the edge of the pileus, ochraceous with a cinereous tinge, subsetulose, distinctly though minutely marked with elongated sometimes branched lines.

“A very elegant species, which cannot be confounded with any described species. It resembles, perhaps, *Thelephora aurantiaca* more than any other fungus; but it is abundantly distinct.” (*Berk. & Mont.*)

STEREUM PRINCEPS, *Jungh.* Maximum, crassum; pileis dimidiatis, horizontalibus, ferrugineo-fuscis, zonatis, glabris, margine albis, dein ambitu in lobos irregulares divisis; hymenio pallido-alutaceo, levi, dein cinerascens, basi papilloso.—*Junghuhn, Crypt. Jav.* 38.

On trunks. Java.

From 50–60 centim. high, sessile, fixed laterally; substance dry, coriaceous; immature specimens are blackish above, with a white margin. (*Junghuhn.*)

STEREUM SCYTALE, *Berk.* Rigido-coriaceum, ambienti-liberum ; pileo lobato-zonato, radiatim ruguloso, subvelutino, spadiceo ; contextu concolore ; hymenio ochraceo umbrinoque ; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 4 \mu$.—*Berk. in Hook. Kew Journ. Bot.* vi. p. 170. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3803.)

On dead wood. Himalayas ; Brazil ; Japan ; Cuba.

Of a rigid coriaceous substance, but rather flexible ; brittle when dry, and easily splitting from the base to the margin, effused, with the border reflected widely, 3 inches or more, zoned or grooved, marked with little longitudinal wrinkles, especially in the larger and thicker individuals, deep brown inclining to red, finely velvety or pubescent ; substance brown like the pileus ; hymenium ochraceous or tinged with umber, sometimes finely wrinkled towards the edge.

This species has many points in common with *S. rugosum*, but more especially with *S. subpileatum*. Though running over the matrix, and at first adnate with it, the border becomes widely reflected and lobed. Thick specimens approach the magnificent *S. princeps*. (*Berkeley.*)

STEREUM SPATHULATUM, *Berk.* *S.* pileo spathulato, postice hispidulo, antice glabrescente subtiliter lineato ; stipite luteo, velutino, laterali cum pileo confluente ; hymenio pallido, subzonato ; sporæ globosæ, 5–6 μ diam.—*Berk. in Hook. Kew Journ. Bot.* viii. p. 274. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3759.)

On wood on the banks of the Rio Negro ; Brazil.

Pileus $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, $\frac{2}{3}$ inch broad, spathulate or subflabelliform, connate below, clothed behind with scattered bristles, which vanish in front, leaving, however, as their representatives fine raised lines, red-brown, with a pale margin ; stem $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high, yellowish, velvety, hispid above, attached by a round disc ; hymenium pale, ochraceous, with one or two dark zones, smooth.

Analogous to *Polyporus luteus*, of which it has very much the appearance.

STEREUM SUBCRUENTATUM, *Berk. & Curt.* *S.* pileo dimidiato, conchiformi, decurrente, albido, postice cruentato, zonato ; hymenio levi, ochroleuco.—*Berk. & Curt. N. Pacific Expl.* n. 106.

On wood. Japan.

Pilei attached by a narrow base, about 1 inch long by $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ inch broad.

STEREUM SPECTABILE, *Klotzsch*. Subauriforme, umbonato-sessile, papyraceo-coriaceum; pileo flabelliformi, profunde lobato, concentricè zonato, saturate cervino, badio-variegato, evanescenti-hirto, apice minutissime fimbriato, marginibus inflexis; hymenio levi, glabro, e fuscescente glauco.—*Klotzsch, Fung. orb. terr. circumnav. Meyen Coll.* p. 238, t. 5. f. 2.

On trunks. Manilla and Mauritius.

Pileus 2·5 centim. high, and broad at the apex.

STEREUM AFFINE, *Lév.* *S.* pileo reniformi vel flabellato nudo castaneo, zonis obscurioribus, margine acutissimo; hymenio glabro, rufo-carneo; stipite tenui, velutino, fulvo, peltato-dilatato.—*Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, i.* p. 210.

On trunks. Java; Sumatra.

From 2–4 centim. high; pileus membranaceous, very coriaceous, elastic, usually reniform.

Tulasne says that if the present species had a porous hymenium it would be an exact representation of *Polyporus affinis*: hence the specific name.

STEREUM CYPHELLOIDES, *Berk. & Curt.* Parvum, pallide ochraceum; pileo flabelliformi, subzonato, subtiliter depresso-tomentoso, rugoso-striato, in stipitem brevem spuriumve angustato; hymenio lævi, pallido; sporæ globosæ, 4 μ diam.—*Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.) x.* p. 331. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3761.)

On the ground amongst moss. Cuba.

Very thin, and contracting when dry. Largest specimen $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide and 2 lines long.

STEREUM SPONGIOSUM, *Massee*, n. sp. *S.* pileo dimidiato, postice incrassato, umbrino vel cinnamomeo, spongiosc-tomentoso, contextu umbrino; hymenio ochraceo, rimoso; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 6–7 \times 4 μ .—*Stereum Micheneri, Berk. & Curt. in Grev. i.* p. 162 (in part). (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3817 a.)

On slender twigs. Pennsylvania and S. Carolina.

Dimidiate, subreniform, from 1–3 inches across, growing from small twigs, often imbricate, very much incrassated at the base, where the larger specimens are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick or more. Substance spongy when dry.

STEREUM VERSICOLOR, *Fr.* Umbonato-sessile, submembranaceum; pileo postice subeffuso applanato villosa, zonis margine-

que glabrescentibus fuscis versicolore; hymenio levi, glabro, pallido; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $5 \times 3 \mu$.—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 547.—*Thelephora versicolor*, *Swartz, Fl. Ind. Occ.* iii. p. 1933.—*Exs.*: Ellis, N. Amer. Fung. 514; Rabenh.-Wint. Eur. Fung. 2934; Rav. Fung. Amer. 220; *Fungi Cubenses Wrightiani*, 396.

On trunks. Xalapa, Mexico; Cuba; Surinam; Jamaica; United States; S. Africa; W. Australia.

Resembling superficially some forms of *Hymenochæte Kunzeii*. Thin, flabellate, with raised concentric zones, strigose, variously coloured or whitish, sometimes becoming smooth and polished, brown; sometimes centrally attached infundibuliform, or with the margin only free.

STEREUM VESPILLONEUM, *Berk.* Tenue, flabelliforme, vertice parvo orbiculari affixo; pileo badio, rufo zonato, velutino; hymenio badio, margine sterile pallido; sporæ ellipticæ, $7 \times 5 \mu$.—*Berk. in Linn. Soc. Journ. (Bot.)* xvi. p. 44. (Type in Herb. Kew.)

Aru Is., N. Guinea ('*Challenger*' Expedition).

Pileus $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 in. across, 2 in. long, then repeatedly zoned; velvety, with a few dark, nearly smooth interstices.

STEREUM VILLOSUM, *Lév.* *S.* pileis submembranaceis, cuneiformibus, zonatis, fuscis, in stipitem brevem lateralem discoideum attenuatis, setis ramosis hirtis; hymenio glabro, fusco, cinerascence micaceo; sporæ globosæ, 5 – 6μ .—*Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, i. p. 212.*—*Thelephora (Apus) erinacea*, *Jungh.* (herb. Lugd.-Batav.). *Thelephora nov., S. Zippelius* (ibidem).

On trunks. Java. (Specimen from Lévillé, in Herb. Berk. Kew.)

Closely resembling *S. nigricans*, but distinguished by the cuneiform pileus, continued into a short stem slightly dilated at the base, and the powdered hymenium.

STEREUM VELLEREUM, *Berk.* Resupinato-ambiens, margine demum late libero lobato, sursum stupeo-strigosum, versus marginem zonatum; hymenio ochraceo, levi; sporæ subglobosæ, 4 – 5μ diam.—*Berk. in Hook. f. Fl. N. Zeal.* p. 183. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3780.)

On branches. New Zealand; Australia.

Usually growing on small branches, and then resembling *Hymenochæte tabacina* in habit, with broad, free, more or less

lobed wings; substance thin; when growing on thick branches or logs often imbricated and attenuated at the base; pilei 1-2 inches across, densely strigose. Resembling in colour and habit *Stereum hirsutum*, but thinner and with very different spores.

STEREUM PUSILLUM, *Berk.* Cartilagineo-coriaceum; pileo flabellari, nitide umbrino-rufo, azono, sericeo-striato, glabro; margine acutissimo, tenui, lobato; stipite curto, sublaterali erecto; hymenio pallido, levi, glabro; sporæ subglobosæ, 3-4 μ diam.—*Berk. Fung. Brit. Mus., in Ann. Nat. Hist. x. (1842) p. 381.* (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3751.)

On wood. Ceylon; Tasmania.

Stem $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high; pileus $\frac{2}{3}$ inch high, thin. Related to *Stereum elegans*, but distinguished by its smaller spores and flabelliform pileus.

STEREUM STRIATUM, *Fr.* Coriaceum; pileo effuso-reflexo, undulato, rugoso-striato, subtomentoso, fusco-ferrugineo, intus filamentoso pallidiore; hymenio cinereo-albido, lævi, pubente; sporæ subglobosæ, 5-6 μ diam.—*Fr. Hym. Eur. p. 641.*—*Stereum scriblitum, Berk. & Cooke in Grev. vii. p. 102.* *Stereum Schraderi, Thuem.*

On pine and other wood. Europe; Canada; U. States; Brazil; Australia.

Thin, wholly adnate or attached by a narrow base, and flabelliform, with intermediate stages.

STEREUM RIGIDULUM, *Speg.* *S.* pileis tenuibus, pergameneo-membranaceis, rigidulis, liberis 1.5 cm. diam. trans., 0.7-1 cm. diam. ant. post., dimidiato cordatis vel cuneato-obovatis, gregariis sed rarius confluentibus vel connatis, postice dilatatulo-adnatis, non vel vix effusis, superne adpresse villosa-hirsutis, non vel grosse obsoleteque zonatis, deorsum fusco-vel subtestaceo-canescens, ambitu pallidioribus, margine acutis repandulis vel vix lobulatis; hymenio plano, levi, purpurascens vel livido, azono, marginem versus pallidiore, in juventute carneo-pruinuloso.—*Speg. Fungi Fueg. n. 82.*

On fallen beech-branches. Port Cook; Staten Island; Tierra del Fuego.

STEREUM PULVERULENTUM, *Massee.* *S.* pileo coriaceo, reflexo, suborbiculari, postice attenuato depresso tomentoso ferrugineo-

fusco, zonis tenuissimis notato; margine tenui, undulato; hymenio inæquabili, fulvo, pulverulento, contextu concolore.—*Thelephora* (*Stereum*) *pulverulenta*, *Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, v. p. 149.*

On trunks. Cape of Good Hope.

Pilei membranaceous, flexible, flattened and depressed behind; hymenium covered with brown powder.

STEREUM MOLLE, *Massee*. *S. pileo coriaceo, orbiculari, sessili, spongioso-velutino, zonato, pallide fulvo; hymenio lævi, purpurascente; sporæ subglobosæ, 6 × 4-5 μ.*—*Thelephora* (*Stereum*) *mollis*, *Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, v. p. 147.*

On trunks. New York; S. Carolina; Nilghiris. (Specimen from Lévillé in Herb. Berk. Kew.)

Coriaceous, flexible, 2-5 centim. broad, attenuated behind, zoned, soft and spongy above from the pubescence; margin entire, undulate; hymenium pale purple, somewhat resembling *S. hirsutum*, but thinner.

STEREUM LEICHARDTIANUM, *Massee*. *S. pileo coriaceo, applanato, postice attenuato zonato spongioso-velutino fulvo; margine tenui, integro, postice inflexo; hymenio glaberrimo, pallide flavo.*—*Thelephora* (*Stereum*) *Leichardtiana*, *Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, v. p. 148.*

On trunks. S. Australia.

A very constant species; pileus tomentose, zoned; hymenium pale yellow.

STEREUM LOBATUM, *Fr.* Umbonato-sessile, coriaceum; pileo rigido, tomentoso, zonis marginique glabrescentibus versicolore; hymenio levi, glabro; sporæ subglobosæ, 5-6 μ diam.—*Fr. Epicr. 547.*—*Stereum luteo-badium*, *Fr. Epicr. p. 547.* *Stereum Boryanum*, *Fr. Epicr. p. 547.* *Stereum Ostrea*, *Nees in Nov. Act. Nat. Cur. xiii. t. 2, p. 13.* *Stereum Sprucei*, *Berk. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.) x. p. 331.* *Stereum perlatum*, *Berk. in Hook. Journ. iv. 1842, p. 153.*

Australia; Tasmania; N. Zealand; Africa; Mauritius; Madagascar; Cuba; U. States (N. Orleans); Venezuela; Brazil; India; Ceylon; Bourbon; Malay Peninsula; Java; Mexico; Peru; Philippines; Guadaloupe; Malacca; New Guinea; Surinam; Seychelles.

A careful examination of authentic specimens of all the above species, except *S. Ostrea* (where I have accepted the determination of the Rev. M. J. Berkeley), shows that the species cannot be separated from *S. lobatum*. In the last-named species the thickness of the pileus, rugosity, and relative amount of villosity ranges over all the characters of the species quoted as synonymous. The hymenium varies from bright ochraceous through duller shades to cinereous.

Pileus 3–5 inches across, often more or less lobed, usually thin, but in some specimens thick and rigid; colour reddish cinnamon or brownish, with darker zones more or less pronounced.

STEREUM INVOLUTUM, Klotzsch. Coriaceum; pileis cæspitosis, imbricato-concrescentibus, auriformibus, longitudinaliter striatis, rugosis, azonis, basi in stipitem lateralem nigrum attenuatis; hymenio levi, nudo, violaceo-purpureo; sporæ globosæ, 4 μ diam.—*Klotzsch in Linnæa*, vii. p. 499; *Fr. Epicr.* p. 546. (Specimen from Klotzsch in Herb. Berk. n. 3758.)

On trunks. Mauritius; Borneo; New Guinea; Malay Peninsula; Nilghiris; Queensland; Australia.

Pilei 1–2 inches long, 1 inch or more broad, sometimes subflabelliform, brownish with olive shades, becoming blackish towards the base; substance thin, rigid when dry; surface densely tomentose or velvety, becoming smooth; hymenium sometimes ochraceous-brown.

STEREUM GALEOTTII, Berk. Umbonato-sessile, parvum, convexum, rigidum; pileo cervino, velutino-tomentoso, crebrissime badio-zonato; zonis hic illic glabris, nitentibus; hymenio cinereo-alutaceo; sporæ globosæ, 5 μ diam.—*Berk. in Hook. Kew Journ. Bot.* iii. p. 15. (Type in Herb. Kew.)

On wood. Mexico; Brazil; Vera Cruz.

Pileus 1½ inch broad, 1 inch long, subflabelliform, umbonato-sessile, mostly convex above, slightly undulated, thin but rigid, fawn-coloured, clothed with velvety down; repeatedly zoned; zones mostly very close and narrow, frequently forming bay-brown fasciæ; smooth and shining, alternating with paler. Hymenium tan-coloured, with a cinereous tinge. Undoubtedly nearly allied to *Stereum lobatum*, Kunze, but a much smaller and neater species, remarkable for its closely-zoned pileus. (*Berkeley.*)

STEREUM GLABRUM, *Massee*. *S.* pileo coriaceo, nudo, fusco, e margine ad basim sensim attenuato subpedicellato; hymenio luteo, glaberrimo.—*Thelephora* (*Stereum*) *glabra*, *Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, v. p. 147.*

On trunks. Java.

Membranaceous, coriaceous, attached by a minute central stem-like base. Hymenium very smooth, ochraceous; pileus longitudinally striate when dry.

III. *Pileus dimidiatus, sessilis, vel e resupinato effuso-reflexus, marginatus.*

STEREUM MEMBRANACEUM, *Fr.* Umbonato-sessile, subpapyraceum; pileo dimidiato, explanato, velutino, unicolore, umbrino; hymenio lævi, glabro, e violaceo fusco-purpureo; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 4 \mu$.—*Fr. Epicr. p. 547.*—*Exs.: Fung. Cub. Wrightiani, 398.*

On wood. United States; Cuba; Mexico; British Guiana.

Pileus 2-3 inches across, coarsely velvety, often spongy towards the base owing to the quantity of tomentum, indistinctly zoned.

STEREUM ATRO-ZONATUM, *Speg.* *S.* pileis dimidiato-reniformibus, crispulis, subimbricatis, coriaceis, sordide albo-griseis, lanuginosis, duabus zonis, una marginem, altera basim versus depressis atris, levibus, subnitentibus ornatis; hymenio levi, obscure purpureo-cinnabarino.—*Speg. Fung. Argent. i. p. 166.*

On dead trunks. Argentine Republic.

Pilei 1-2 centim. high, 5-7 centim. broad, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 millim. thick. A beautiful and distinct species.

STEREUM BELLUM, *Massee*. Imbricatum, rigidum, pulchre fusco-cinereo fulvoque zonatum, sericeum, subtus leve, aurantiacum; sporæ globosæ, 3-4 μ diam.—*Thelephora bella*, *Kunze in Flora, 1830, p. 370.*—*Exs.: Crypt. Lusit. 24.*

On decayed stems of *Laurus*. Madeira.

Closely resembling *S. versicolor*. The margin often covered with small pilei, attached by a narrow base, and appearing proliferous.

STEREUM BICOLOR, *Fr.* Submembranaceum, molle; pileo conchato-reflexo, azono, e villosa glabrescente, spadiceo; hymenio

tenui, glabro, albo; sporæ subglobosæ, 8-9 μ diam.—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 349; *Hym. Eur.* p. 640; *Icones*, t. 197. f. 2.—*Thelephora bicolor*, *Pers. Syn.* p. 568.—*Exs.*: *Rav. Fung. Car.* 33; *Rav. Fung. Amer.* 9; *Thuem. Myc. Univ.* 1704; *Ellis, N. Amer. Fung.* 1207.

On trunks, &c. N. Europe; U. States; Canada; Cuba; New Guinea; Darjeeling and Nilghiris; Somerset East, Africa.

With the general habit and appearance of *S. complicatum*, but distinguished at once by the globose spores.

STEREUM BIZONATUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Longitudinaliter effusum, adnatum, utrinque reflexum, pallidum, tomentosum, bizonatum; hymenio e rufo fusco-purpureo, margine pallido; sporæ globosæ, 5 μ diam.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev.* i. p. 163. (Type in *Herb. Berk.* 3789.)

On branches. Lower Carolina.

“Running for several inches along sticks, replaced on either side, entire or lobed, pale umber, minutely tomentose, with about two zones; hymenium rufous in the younger parts, brown in the centre, extreme edge nearly white, next to which is a rufous zone.” (*Berkeley.*)

Some of the type specimens are very thin, with the margin only free and lobed, strigose, ochraceous, zones indistinct; hymenium dirty ochraceous tinged with lilac or dingy purple.

STEREUM CONCOLOR, *Jungh.* Imbricatum, tenue, coriaceo-chartaceum; pileis dimidiatis, e rufo lutescentibus, concoloribus, subtilissime innato-velutinis, zonatis; hymenio lævissimo, alutaceo-expallente.—*Jungh. Crypt. Jav.* p. 38.

Java.

Resembles *S. ostrea*, differing in the bright-coloured hymenium, at first white, then alutaceous, and the smooth or minutely velvety pileus.

STEREUM COMPLICATUM, *Fr.* Resupinatum, liberum, pendulum, papyraceum; pileo striato fulvo-alutaceo, margine crispato lobato inflexo; hymenio lævi, glabro, pallido; sporæ cylindræo-ellipsoideæ, utrinque obtusæ, 7-1 \times 4 μ .—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 548. (Specimen from Fries in *Herb. Berk.* n. 3782.)—*Exs.*: *Rab. Winter, Fung. Eur.* 3029; *Fung. Cub. Wrightiani*, 399; *Rav. Fung. Amer.* 117 & 448; *Thuem. Myc. Univ.* 1404; *Ellis, N. Amer. Fung.* 324; *Rav. Fung. Car.* 30.

On branches. United States; Canada; Cuba; Brazil.

A very beautiful species; pileus almost glabrous except towards the base, striate, brownish or ochraceous, often more or less zoned, thin, generally much crisped, more or less imbricate, and attached by a broad base behind, or subflabelliform and narrow attachment. Habit of *Stereum hirsutum*, but not strigose, much thinner, and with very different spores.

STEREUM CINERASCENS, *Massee*. Resupinato-effusum. In perfectioribus, pileis dimidiatis confluentibus, strigoso-zonatis, unicoloribus, cinereo-albidis, uncialibus, limbo tenuiore minus strigoso. Hymenio e cinereo subfuligineo-purpurascenti, siccitate præsertim, ubi resupinatim effusum est, rimoso; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 5 \mu$.—*Thelephora cinerascens*, *Schw. Syn. Fung. N. Amer.* 651. (Specimen from Schweinitz in Herb. Berk.)

On half-dead trunks of *Morus albus*. United States.

Broadly effused, thin, coriaceous; well characterized by the dark-grey hymenium and upturned strigose margin.

STEREUM DESOLATIONIS, *Speg.* Pileis effuso-reflexis, conchatis, latiusculis, 3–5 cm. lat., 2 cm. long., tenuibus, membranaceo-pergameneis, rigidis, superne primo villosulis, concentricè obsolete zonatis, sordide albo-canescens, per ætatem subglabratis ac pallide subtestaceis, margine acutis, non vel vix repandulis, hic inde minute fissis vel subfimbriatis; hymenio lutescenti-purpurascente, azono, glabro vel basim versus subpubescente.—*Speg. Fung. Fueg.* n. 79.

On rotten fallen trunks. Tierra del Fuego.

STEREUM EFFUSUM, *Berk.* Pallidum; margine inflexo, laceratolobato, lineato, pulverulento; hymenio lineato; sporæ cylindrico-ellipsoideæ, $7-8 \times 3 \mu$.—*Berk. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xvi. p. 44. (Type in Herb. Kew.)

Melammon Island ('*Challenger*' *Exp.*).

Pileus by confluence 3 in. wide; pileus sometimes scarcely lineate, and then more pulverulent. (*Berkeley.*)

STEREUM ENDOCROCINUM, *Berk.* Pileo crasso, suberoso, postice decurrente, antice reflexo, profunde concentricè sulcato, velutino hispido intus aurantiaco; hymenio ochraceo-fusco; sporæ globosæ, 8–10 μ diam.—*Berk. in Hook. Kew Journ. Bot.* vi. p. 169. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3809.)

On dead branches. Yangma Valley, East Nepal (*Dr. Hooker*).

Corky, 2 lines thick. Pileus 2 inches across, decurrent behind, so as to form an irregular cap, deeply sulcate above, coarsely velvety; margin obtuse; substance deep orange or brick-red, clothed, where attached, with spongy pubescence of the same colour. Hymenium even, ochraceous, tinged with brown. A very curious species, calling to mind *Hydnum aurantiacum* by the colour of its mycelium. (*Berkeley.*)

Thick, imbricated, densely velvety, pale ferruginous when dry, inside reddish, hymenium cinnamon.

STEREUM FULVUM, Masee. Pileo coriaceo, membranaceo, applanato, sessili, zonato-sulcato, hirsuto, fulvo; margine tenui, pallidore; hymenio rugoso, concentricè sulcato, nudo, postice fulvo, antice dilutiore.—*Thelephora* (*Stereum*) *fulva*, *Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, v. p. 149.*

On trunks. Cape of Good Hope.

Pileus 2-4 cm. across, thin towards the margin and flexible; the depressed zones showing on the pileus as elevations.

STEREUM FASCIATUM, Fr. Coriaceum; pileis cæspitosis planis villosis griseo-cinereis, fasciis spadiceis nitentibus zonatis, basi attenuatis substipitatis; hymenio lævi, glabro, testaceo, pallido; sporæ subglobosæ, 5-6 vel $5 \times 6 \mu$.—*Fr. Epicr. p. 546.*—*Thelephora fasciata, Schw. Car. n. 1011.* (Specimen from Schweinitz in *Herb. Berk.*)—*Exs. : Rav. Fung. Amer. 721; Fungi Cub. Wrightiani, 397; Ellis, N. Amer. Fung. 18; Rav. F. Car. 28.*

On trunks. United States; Cuba; Jamaica; Mexico; St. Domingo; Canada; Japan; New Zealand; Madeira; Madagascar.

Thin, strigose, whitish, or with brown or almost black narrow zones; hymenium ochraceous, with sometimes reddish or lilac tints.

STEREUM GAUSAPATUM, Fr. Cæspitoso-connatum, sessile; pileis suberoso-mollibus, conchatis, fibroso-strigosis, fusco-pallescentibus; margine concolore, integro, undulato-plicato; hymenio radiato-rugoso, glabro, obscuriore; sporæ cylindræo-ellipsoideæ, $10 \times 5 \mu$.—*Fr. Hym. Eur. 638.*—*Thelephora gausapata, Fr. Elench. p. 171.*—*Exs. : Rav. Fung. Amer. 447.*

On trunks. France; United States.

Tufted or fasciculate, pilei laciniate, towards the base concentrically zoned, and rugose in a radiate manner from the base.

STEREUM HIRSUTUM, *Fr.* Coriaceum, rigens; pileo effuso reflexoque, strigoso-hirsuto, subzonato, pallescente; margine obtusiusculo, luteo; hymenio levi, glabro, nudo, exsucco, lutescente varioque colore; sporæ globosæ, 5 μ diam.—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 549; *Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 639; *Hussey*, i. t. 58; *Berk. Outl.* t. 17.—*Thelephora hirsutum*, *Willd. Ber.* p. 397; *Syst. Myc.* i. p. 439; *Pers. Syn.* p. 570. *Auricularia reflexa*, *Bull.* t. 274; *Sow. Eng. Fung.* t. 27; *Fl. Dan.* t. 1199.—*Exs.*: *Rab. Fung. Eur.* 1069, 1109, & 1806; *Roum. Fung. Gall.* 704, 831, & 3305; *Oudemans, Fung. Neerl.* 238; *Syd. Myc. March.* 312; *Ellis, N. Amer. Fung.* 1204; *Klotzsch, Herb. Myc. (Rab.)*, 211; *Berk. Brit. Fung.* 146; *Cooke, Fung. Brit.* 307, ed. 2, 108; *Westend. Cr. Belg.* 766; *P. Karst. F. Fenn.* 129, 433; *Thuem. Fung. Austr.* 10, 332, & 821; *Sacc. Myc. Ven.* 32; *Fuckel, Fung. Rhen.* 1321; *Desm. Cr. Fr. ser. i.* 116; *Ayres, Myc. Brit.* 53.

On trunks and branches. Britain; Europe; United States; British N. America; Vancouver Island; Mexico; Ecuador; Cuba; Venezuela; Bombay; Sikkim Himalayas; Australia; Tasmania; New Zealand; Chatham Island.

Very variable in form, sometimes adnate and very broadly effused, with the extreme margin only free: this form is most common on logs and trunks; when growing on smaller branches there is often a broad free margin; the pilei imbricate, and hymenium inferior; often commences as small roundish patches, many of which become confluent. Pileus coarsely strigose, dirty ochraceous, soon becoming pale; hymenium most frequently clear ochre, often with varying shades of grey or pale pink. The globose spores separate this from allied species, as *S. complicatum*, &c.

Var. SUBCOSTATUM; hymenio nudo, exsucco, vage costato lutescenti-albo, basim versus læte incarnato seu gilvo.—*Stereum subcostatum*, *P. Karst. in Hedw.* 1881, p. 178.

Britain; Lapland.

Var. CRISTULATUM; pileo hirto griseo, hymenio carneo.—*Quelet, Fung. Jura*, iii. t. i. f. 15.

France.

STEREUM ILLUDENS, *Berk.* Coriaceum, subrigidum; pileo effuso reflexoque, zonato, radiato-plicato, hirsuto, spadiceo; hymenio lævi, glabro, corneo, rufo; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 6-7 \times 4 μ .—*Berk. in*

Hook. Journ. Bot. iv. p. 59. (Type in Herb. Berk. 3776.)—*Stereum phalenarum*, *Kalchbr. MS.*

On wood and sticks. Tasmania; Australia; New Zealand; Venezuela.

Pileus effused behind, with the margin reflected, about 1 inch long and several inches in breadth, from the confluence of many individuals. Coriaceous, rather rigid, zoned, clothed with a short hairy pile, often plicate in young specimens, of a rich brown, becoming grey in the older parts, or when the outer coat has vanished dark brown. Hymenium cracked, smooth, reddish brown, with frequently a flesh-coloured bloom.

This species is intermediate between *S. purpureum* and *S. spadicum*, but is distinct from either. The hymenium is nearly of the same colour with that of *S. quercinum*, with a beautiful flesh-coloured bloom. (*Berkeley.*)

Readily recognized by the presence of numerous projecting hairs on the hymenium resembling miniature bottle-brushes; often barren. Not a good *Stereum*.

STEREUM KALCHBRENNERI, *Massee*. Sessile, membranaceum; pileis postice coarctatis, confluentibus, planiusculis, villosis, zonatis, canescentibus; hymenio lævi, glabro, albo-lilacino; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 4-5 \mu$.—*Stereum anæmum*, *Kalchbrenner in Flora*, 1876, p. 424.—*Exs.*: Thuem. Myc. Univ. 1108. (Specimen from Kalchbrenner in Herb. Berk.)

On old trunks. S. Africa.

Related to *S. hirsutum*, but differing in the thinner texture, closely-zoned pileus, and lilac hymenium.

STEREUM LUGUBRIS, *Cooke*. Coriaceum, rigidum; pileo effuso reflexoque, tomentoso, zonato, cinereo-pallescente, zonis obscurioribus, margine subacuto, pallido; hymenio subpapilloso, glabro, nudo, atro.—*Cooke, Grev.* xii. p. 85.

On logs. New Zealand.

A very distinct species by its black obtusely papillate hymenium. Pilei about an inch deep, often densely imbricated, and extending laterally several inches.

STEREUM LEUCOPHÆUM, *Lév.* Sessile, reflexum; pileo semiorbiculari, plano, coriaceo, flexili, zonato, subtomento, margine sinuato acuto; hymenio glabro, albo, tandem rimoso.—*Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér.* 3, i. p. 212.

On trunks. Spain.

Allied to *S. bicolor*, differing in the zoned, deeper-coloured pileus, which is minutely tomentose and pliant like leather.

STEREUM ATERRIMUM, *Cooke*. Rigido-coriaceum, ambientiliberum, nigrum; pileo semicirculari, sublobato flexuosoque, concentricè sulcato-zonato, glabrescente, contextu nigro-fusco, nigro-purpureo vergente; hymenio glabro, atro-fuligineo, pruinoso, demum nigrescente; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 4 \mu$.—*Cooke, Grev. xiii. p. 3.* (Type in Herb. Kew.)

On rotten wood in open dry ground. Goping, Malay Peninsula.

Allied to *S. princeps* and *S. scytale*.

Pileus 2–3 inches broad, very rigid, but fragile, 1 mm. thick and upwards. Substance purplish black. The pilei are often more or less connate at the base in a thick irregular common stem. (*Cooke.*)

STEREUM MICHENERI, *Berk. & Curt.* Pileo coriaceo, umbrino vel cinnamomeo, spongioso-tomentoso, convexo, lateraliter connato vel libero; hymenio lævi, ochraceo, nitido; sporæ ellipsoideæ, utrinque obtusæ, $6 \times 3-4 \mu$.—*Stereum Micheneri, Berk. & Curt. in Grev. i. p. 162* (in part). (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3817.)

On wood. New England.

Consisting of semiorbicular plants attached by a central point and soon becoming confluent; pileus tomentose, bright brown or clear cinnamon; hymenium pale ochraceous, polished. The edge of the pileus is thin and usually incurved.

STEREUM NIGRICANS, *Lév.* Reflexum, membranaceum; pileo reniformi, plano, zonato, fuligineo, setis ramosis hirto; hymenio glabro, concentricè sulcato, castaneo.—*Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, i. p. 212.* *Thelephora (Stereum) nigricans, Lév. in Voy. Bonite, pl. 139. f. 5.*

On trunks. Cochin-China.

Pileus almost reniform, 5–6 cm. broad, margin undulated, zoned, and covered with black hairs; branched as in *Trametes hydnoides*, but less rigid. Hymenium dark brown, with the depressed zones of the pileus showing on its surface.

STEREUM NICARAGUÆ, *Berk. & Curt.* Pileo dimidiato, rugoso, inæquabili, villosa, zonato, candido; contextu umbrino; hymenio

cinereo; margine tenui, umbrino; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $4 \times 3 \mu$.—*Fung. N. Pac. Expl.* n. 105. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3820.)

On trunks. Nicaragua.

Rather soft and pliant; margin of pileus plicate and apparently imbricated from the margins of the zones being free and partly overlapping like pleats.

STEREUM OCHRACEO-FLAVUM, *Massee*. Effuso-reflexum, subcoriaceum, strigoso-hirsutum subfasciatum; hymenio læte ochraceo, pallescente; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 5 \mu$.—*Thelephora ochraceo-flava*, *Schw. Syn. N. Amer. Fung.* n. 649.—*Exs.*: Rav. F. Amer. 787; Rav. Fung. Car. 31; Ellis, N. Amer. Fung. 17; Thuem. Myc. Univ. 10. (Specimen from Schweinitz in Herb. Berk.)

On wood. United States.

Sometimes entirely adnate, margin generally broadly free and upturned, densely strigose; when on a large branch forming by confluence broadly extended patches, on small branches and twigs the individuals are usually imbricate; hymenium bright ochre, almost orange when fresh, becoming paler.

STEREUM OCHROLEUCUM, *Fr.* *S.* pileo coriaceo, crassiusculo, libero, expanso, flaccido, sericeo, zonato, cano; hymenio lævi, glabro, lutescente, sicco rimoso; sporæ ellipsoideæ vel subglobosæ, $8 \times 6-7 \mu$.—*Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 639.—*Corticium ochroleucum*, *Fr. Epicr.* p. 557. (Specimen from Fries in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3948.)

On wood and bark. Britain; Europe; N. America; Cuba; Venezuela; Tasmania; India.

Ochraceous, villous or strigose, when old often becoming smooth; sometimes broadly effused and entirely adnate, in others the margin only free and upturned, in others again quite free and attached by a narrow base. It is not unusual to meet with all transitions from entirely adnate to the flabelliform condition on the same trunk. Hymenium pale ochre, smooth, cracked, especially when dry; the latter character separates it from *Stereum hirsutum*, and also from *Corticium*, which the adnate form resembles.

STEREUM PULCHRUM, *Cooke*. *S.* pileo reniformi, tenui, coriaceo, zonato, fusco-ferrugineo, adpresse sericeo; margine undu-

lato; hymenio glabro, cinnamomeo; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 3 \mu$.
—(*Thelephora pulchra*, Schweinitz, MS. and specimen in Herb. Berk.) *Stereum lætum*, Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci., April 1853, p. 279 (pro parte).

On rotten wood. Surinam.

Superficially almost exactly resembling *Hymenochæte læta*, Berk., but a true *Stereum*. Pileus $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 in. long, one inch or less broad. Has been confused by Berkeley with *Hymenochæte læta*, Berk., and *H. rheicolor*, Mont.

STEREUM PERCOME, Berk. & Broome. E resupinato reflexum, papyraceum; pileo zonato, spongioso, hispido; margine tenuissimo; hymenio concentricè sulcato, cervino-rufo, velutino; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 4 \mu$.—Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.) xiv. p. 65. (Type in Herb. Berk. 3819.)

On dead wood. Central Province, Ceylon; Cape.

Thin, often broadly effused owing to several plants becoming confluent; at first orbicular with a delicate white margin; fixed by all the under surface except the free upturned strigose margin; hymenium minutely velvety, cinnamon. The substratum became reddish when treated with potassic hydrate.

STEREUM PANNOSUM, Cooke. S. pileo coriaceo, rigido, effuso-reflexo, cinereo, subzonato, hirsuto; hymenio nudo, glabro, radiato-rimoso laceratove, cinereo, demum pruinoso; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $5-6 \times 3-4 \mu$.—Cooke, Grev. viii. p. 56.

On bark of trees. N. Zealand.

Effused for three or four inches, with the margin torn and split, separable, slightly reflexed above and villous; entirely cinereous.

STEREUM PICTUM, Berk. in herb. S. pileo coriaceo-membranaceo, umbonato-sessili, vel postice effuso, cinereo, villosa, zonis margineque glabrescentibus badiis; hymenio pallido-ochraceo dein cinerascente; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 5 \mu$.

On wood. Brazil.

A large and fine species. Pileus 3–4 inches long, thin, rigid when dry, densely velvety, with margin and somewhat crowded brown zones becoming glabrous. Allied to *S. versicolor*, but readily recognized by its larger size, and more especially by its much larger spores.

STEREUM PURPUREUM, *Pers.* Coriaceo-molle; pileo effuso-reflexo, subimbricato, zonato, villosotomentoso, pallido albidove; hymenio nudo, lævi, glabro, purpurascente; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7-8 \times 4 \mu$.—*Pers. Obs. Myc.* ii. p. 92; *Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 639.—*Thelephora purpurea*, *Hussey*, i. t. 20; *Fr. Syst. Myc.* i. p. 440. *Auricularia reflexa*, *Bull.* t. 483. *Auricularia persistens*, *Sow. Eng. Fung.* t. 388.—*Exs.*: Westendorp, *Herb. Cr. Belg.* 431; Ellis & Everh. *N. Amer. Fung. ser. 2*, 1714; Thuem. *Fung. Austr.* 820, 920; Fuckel, *Fung. Rhen.* 1322; P. Karst. *Fung. Fenn.* 128; Cooke, *Brit. Fung. ed. 2*, 12; Roum. *Fung. Gall.* 2807; Klotzsch, *Herb. Myc. (Rab.)*, 504; Syd. *Myc. March.* 916; Cooke, *Fung. Brit.* 527; Ellis, *N. Amer. Fung.* 323; Berk. *Brit. Fung.* 147; Desm. *Cr. Fr. ser. i.* 117, 414.

On trunks, branches, &c. Britain; Europe; United States; Vancouver Island; Australia; Tasmania; Darjeeling.

Very variable in size and habit. Often broadly adnate with the extreme margin only free and upturned, or broadly reflexed and imbricate, when the individuals are frequently small, not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 inch across, but sometimes much larger, rather thin, rigid and incurved when dry. Pileus silky, tomentose, not coarsely strigose as in *S. hirsutum*, and with often one or two narrow blackish zones near the margin. Hymenium more or less purple, becoming sordid ochre when dry.

Var. **LILACINUM**; minus, subtus lilacinum.—*Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 639.—*Thelephora lilacina*, *Pers. Syn.* p. 572. *Elvela lilacina*, *Batsch, Fung. f.* 131.

On fir-trunks. Europe.

Var. **VENOSUM**; pileo conchato, effuso-reflexo, tomentoso, lacteo; hymenio parce plicato, lacteo-stramineo. — *Stereum vinosum*, *Quelet in Assoc. Fr.* 1882, t. 11. f. 16; *Enchirid.* p. 204.

France.

In all probability not even a good var., but only a bleached form of *S. purpureum*.

STEREUM RETIRUGUM, *Cooke.* Coriaceo-membranaceum, murinum; pileo effuso e cupulari explanato, confluyente, marginato, ambitu pallide fimbriato, sublibero; hymenio subvelutino, reticulato-venoso, murinaceo; sporæ subglobosæ, $8 \times 7 \mu$.—*Cooke in Proc. Roy. Soc. Ed.* 1882, p. 456, and in *Grev.* (Type in *Herb. Kew.*)

On wood. Island of Socotra.

STEREUM RUGOSIUSCULUM, *Berk. & Curt.* *S. pileo dimidiato, cinnamomeo, plicato, subtiliter rugoso; margine incurvo; hymenio purpureo-fusco; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 6 × 4 μ.—Berk. & Curt. in Grev. i. p. 162.—(Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3818.)*

New England. On wood.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, umber; pileus lobed and plicate, with an incurved margin, minutely wrinkled as if from contraction in drying, tomentose, becoming smooth; hymenium even, dark brown. Probably of a soft coriaceous consistence when fresh. (*Berkeley, l. c.*)

In the original specific diagnosis by Berkeley the pileus is described as "umbrino," and the hymenium as "fusco," but the type specimen in Berkeley's Herbarium is now coloured as described above. The margin of the pileus is generally more or less strigose or filamentous.

STEREUM RAMEALE, *Massee.* *Ambiens, coffeicolor, confluens, margine late reflexo, extus zonata strigosa; hymenio glabro; sporæ subglobosæ, 5 μ.—Hymenochæte ramealis, Berk. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.) xiv. p. 68.*

On branches of living shrubs. Ceylon.

Running down the stems for several inches; margin on either side broadly reflexed.

STEREUM RADICALE, *Massee.* *S. pileo crassiusculo, intus albo, reflexo, plano, strigoso, albido-fulvo; hymenio glabro, rimoso, pallide fulvo demum fusco; margine sterili, tomentoso; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 7 × 5 μ.—Corticium radicale, Berk. in Hook. Journ. Bot. iv. p. 59. (Type in Herb. Berk.)*

At the base of living shrubs. New South Wales.

Pileus $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad, effused at the base and surrounding the matrix, broadly reflected above, clothed with fasciculate tawny, strigose hairs; substance rather thick, white, margin slightly lobed, thin. Hymenium minutely cracked, tawny when fresh, pale brown when dry; not extending to the edge, which is pale and tomentose. (*Berkeley.*)

A true *Stereum*, furnished with a characteristic strigose pileus.

STEREUM RIMOSUM, *Berk.* *Umbonato-sessile, coriaceum; pileo zonato, subtiliter pubescente, radiato, ruguloso; hymenio pallido, hic illic lutescente rimoso; sporæ globosæ, 6–7 μ diam.—Berk. in Hook. Kew Journ. Bot. iii. p. 169. (Type in Herb. Berk. 3815.)*

On vegetable soil, old trees, &c. Darjeeling, 7500 feet; Ceylon; Cordova.

Coriaceous, but probably when fresh of a more watery texture than others, in consequence of which it is minutely wrinkled longitudinally when dry; 1 inch or more long, 2-3 inches broad, umbonate, sessile, effused behind, wood-coloured, with brown fasciæ, and numerous narrow zones minutely tomentose, wrinkled longitudinally. Hymenium whitish, here and there assuming a yellow tinge; much cracked, with the fissures silky within. Undoubtedly allied to *S. ostrea* and *lobatum*, but differing in its cracked pale hymenium and other points. (*Berkeley.*)

In some of the type specimens reniform or suborbicular, pileus tomentose and zoned, ochraceous with brown tinge; hymenium similar in colour, much cracked; plant rather thick, rigid when dry.

STEREUM CONTRARIUM, Berk. Rigidum, conchiforme; pileo nigro-zonato, hispido, hic illic glabrescente, margine pallido; hymenio candido, revivescente; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 4-5 \mu$.—*Berk. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xvi. p. 52. (Type in Herb. Kew.)

Japan ('*Challenger*' *Exp.*); N. Zealand.

STEREUM RHICNOPILUS, Masee. *S. pileo effuso-reflexo, semi-orbiculari, membranaceo, concentric sulcato, postice nudo, ruguloso, versus marginem levissime hirsuto albo-sordido; hymenio glabro, lutescente.*—*Thelephora (Stereum) rhicnopilus, Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, v. p. 148.*

On trunks. Chili.

Resembling *S. hirsutum*, but thinner and strigose only towards the margin, the remainder being covered with little raised lines which spread from the base in a radiating manner towards the margin.

STEREUM RADIANS, Fr. (Pl. VII. f. 5.) Umbonato-sessile, coriaceo-rigidum, utrinque applanatum, glabratum, nitidum, a basi dense fibris innatis radians, zonis badiis variegatum; hymenio levi, pallescente; sporæ subglobosæ, 4μ diam.—*Fr. Nov. Symb. Myc. p. 110.* (Specimen from Fries in Herb. Berk. n. 3772.)

On wood. Mexico.

Intermediate between *S. sericeum* and *S. complicatum*, very thin, but rigid, margin often lobed, lobes overlapping; pileus silky, with fine deep furrows radiating to the margin.

STEREUM CINEREUM, *Lév.* *S.* pileo effuso-reflexo, obsolete zonato, tomentososo-spongioso, cinereo; margine undulato, obtuso, inflexo; hymenio glabro et lurido nigricante.—*Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, i. p. 211.*

On trunks. Sumatra.

Pileus coriaceous, margin obtuse, wrinkled below like an *Auricularia*, zones indistinct; tomentum giving a sponge-like appearance to the pileus, which becomes brown or black with age.

STEREUM SANGUINOLENTUM, *Fr.* Coriaceum, tenue; pileo effuso reflexoque, adpresse sericeo, substriato, pallido; margine acuto, albo; hymenio levi, glabro, cinereo-fuscescente, tactu cruentato, exoleto pruinoso; sporæ cylindræo-ellipsoideæ, leniter curvulæ, $8-9 \times 4-5 \mu$.—*Fr. Epicr. 549; Hym. Eur. 640; Berk. Outl. p. 271.*—*Thelephora sanguinolenta. Alb. et Schw. p. 274; Syst. Myc. i. p. 440; Grev. Scot. Cr. Fl. t. 225.* *Stereum rigens, P. Karst. Symb. Myc. Fenn. x. p. 64.*—*Exs.: Rab. F. Eur. 210; Rab.-Wint. Fung. Eur. 3030; Fuckel, Fung. Rhen. 1320 & 2395; Syd. Myc. March. 502; Roum. Fung. Gall. 2212; P. Karst. 131; Thuem. Myc. Univ. 2010 & 2111.*

On pine and other wood. Britain; Europe; N. America; N. Zealand.

Agrees with *S. rugosum* in becoming red when bruised, but distinguished by the smaller, slightly curved spores and the naked hymenium.

STEREUM DISCIFORME, *Fr.* Subcoriaceum, album; pileo resupinato, determinato, ambitu tenui libero nudo marginate disciformi; hymenio inæquabili, pulverulento; sporæ subglobosæ, $16-18$ vel $18 \times 15-16 \mu$.—*Fr. Epicr. p. 552; Fr. Hym. Eur. p. 642; Pat. Tab. Analyt. p. 250?*—*Peniophora disciforme, Cooke, Grev. viii. p. 20, t. 122. f. 2.*

On oak. Britain; Europe.

After a careful examination of specimens from various countries, I fail to find cystidia, all the specimens examined agreeing in the rigid, uneven, pallid (when dry) hymenium, which is pulverulent with the copious very large spores.

STEREUM SIMULANS, *Berk. & Broome.* Pileo orbiculari, rigido, rugoso, tomentososo, margine reflexo; hymenio glabrato, pallido-

ochraceo, contextu rhabarbarino.—*Berk. & Broome in Trans. Linn. Soc. ser. 2, Bot. ii. p. 64, pl. xiii. ff. 5-15.*

Brisbane.

This species is intermediate between *S. rugosum* and *S. lobatum*. The pileus is tomentose, gilvous, slightly reflexed and zoned; the hymenium uneven, glabrous, of a brownish-ochre colour, and concentrically zoned, fixed by the centre; when young cup-shaped; the substance rhubarb-coloured. It is much more rigid than *S. lobatum*, differing from *S. rugosum* in the substance of the pileus. (*Berk. & Broome.*)

STEREUM COFFEATUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Primum orbiculare dein postice decurrens, antice reflexum, zonatum, umbrinum, rugulosum; hymenio pallide rimoso; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6-7 \times 5 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev. i. p. 164.* (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3806.)

On oak. S. Carolina.

“A fine species, somewhat resembling *S. bicolor*. At first orbicular, then decurrent behind, broadly reflexed above, coffee-coloured, zoned, marked with minute radiating wrinkles, very minutely pubescent, repeatedly zoned; hymenium ochraceous.” (*Berkeley.*)

Rather soft and crumbling when dry; hymenium more or less cracked in every specimen.

STEREUM SPADICEUM, *Fr.* Coriaceum; pileis effuso-reflexis, villosis, subferrugineis; margine obtusiusculo, albo; hymenio glabro, fuscescente, vegeto trito sanguinolento; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $8 \times 5 \mu$.—*Fr. Epicr. p. 549; Hym. Eur. p. 640; Berk. Outl. p. 270.*—*Thelephora spadicea, Fr. Elench. p. 176.* Cellularia cyathiformis, *Sow., herb.* (small pezizæform specimens).—*Exs.: Thuem. Austr. 921; Oudem. Fung. Neerl. 233; Cooke, Fung. Brit. 144; Berk. Brit. Fung. 144; Ellis, N. Amer. Fung. 325; Rav. Fung. Car. 32; Cooke, Brit. Fung. ed. 2, p. 107.*

On trunks. Britain; Europe; United States; Canada; Vancouver Island; Japan; Sikkim Himalayas; Juan Fernandez; Tasmania; S. Australia; Malay Peninsula.

STEREUM SARMIENTI, *Speg.* *S.* pileis solitariis vel laxe gregariis, subscutato-resupinatis, 1-2 cm. diam., ex orbiculari difformibus, subliberis, reflexis, lignosis, duris, crassiusculis, extus glabris sordide testaceo v. testaceo-canescens; margine parce repa-

dulo (subcrispato in sicco) non vel vix pruinuloso; hymenio plano vel undulato, in juventute pallide rufescente, carne pruinuloso, per ætatem stratose revivescente, stratis inferis sordide testaceis.—*Speg. Fung. Fueg.* n. 85.

On old trunks of *Fagus antarctica*. Tierra del Fuego.

A very fine species, at first sight recalling an old form of *Stereum rugosum*.

STEREUM SERICEO-NITENS, *Speg.* *S.* pileis sparsis vel laxe aggregatis, sæpe confluentibus, coriaceis, rigidulis, effuso-reflexis vel subcupulato-resupinatis, 2–3 cm. diam.; margine acutis, superne dense laciniato-lobatis, extus adpresse puberulis vel subvillosis, postice rufescente-subtabacinis, antice canescentibus, sericeo-nitentibus, non vel vix obsoleto-zonatis; hymenio plano vel spurie undulato vel tuberculoso lutescenti-carneo, primo parce albo pruinuloso.—*Speg. Fung. Fueg.* n. 86.

On fallen decayed beech-trunks. Tierra del Fuego.

STEREUM RUGOSUM, *Fr.* Suberosum, rigidum; pileo effuso breviterque reflexo, obtuse marginato, demum glabro, spadiceo; hymenio impolito, pruinoso, trito subcruentato; sporæ cylindraceo-ellipsoideæ, utrinque obtusissime, 10–12 × 4–5 μ . A, hymenio lutescente; B, cinereo-livido.—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 552; *Hym. Eur.* p. 643; *Berk. Outl.* p. 271.—*Thelephora Laurocerasi*, *Berk. in Sm. Eng. Fl.* v. pt. 2, p. 173 (specimen from Fries in *Herb. Berk.* n. 3801).—*Exs.*: Jack, *Leiner u. Sitz.* 837; *Thuem. F. Aust.* 331; *Sacc. Myc. Ven.* 409; *Karst. F. Fenn.* 249; *Klotz. (Rab.)* 503; *Syd. Myc. March.* 814; *Roum. Fung. Sel. Gall.* 504; *Thuem. Myc. Univ.* 1007; *Cooke, Brit. Fung. ed. 2,* 407; *Desm. Cr. Fr. ser. 1,* 523; *Berk. Brit. Fung.* 145.

On trunks. Britain; Europe; United States; Tierra del Fuego; S. Africa; Ceylon; W. Australia.

Very variable in form, wholly adnate, partly reflexed, or pezizæform. Agrees with *S. sanguinolentum* in becoming red when bruised, but distinguished by the pruinose hymenium and the larger straight spores.

Var. AURANTIACUM; pileo tomentosus, pallidus; hymenio aurantiaco.—*P. Karst. Symb. Myc. Fenn.* x. p. 64.

On birch-trunks. Finland.

STEREUM SPEGAZZIANUM, *Massee*. Effusum, cartilagineo-coriaceum, tenue, flexibilissimum, matrici parte centrali adfixum, in vivo explanatum, in sicco ambitu late reflexo-evolutum; pileo superne albo, centrum versus sordide fuscescente, minute et molliter velutino; hymenio glabro, levissimo, pallide fulvo-melleo, azono.—*Stereum pergamenum*, *Speg. Fung. Arg. Pug. iii. n. 23*. Spegazzini's name is antedated by Berkeley & Curtis.

On rotten wood. Argentine Republic.

Pileus 2-3 centim. diam., 0.5-0.7 millim. thick. Related to *Stereum ochraceo-flavum* (Schw.), Fr.; differing in the slightly larger pileus, milk-white outside and not greyish white, and soft velvety, not hispid tomentose. (*Spegazzini*.)

STEREUM SUBPILEATUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Late effusum, resupinatum, crassum, suberosum a matrice solubile; hymenio ligneo-pallido, supra sulcato-zonato fulvo velutino; sporæ 6-7 × 4-5 μ .—*Berk. & Curt. in Hook. Kew. Journ. i. p. 238*; *Grev. i. p. 163*.—*Exs.*: *Rav. Fung. Amer. 219*; *Rav. Fung. Car. 30*; *Ellis, N. Amer. Fung. 1025*. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3804.)

On wood. United States.

Broadly effused, often attached by a central point and numerous individuals becoming confluent, firm, strigose, dingy brown or orange-brown; margin often paler; zones showing through as elevations on the pallid cracked pileus.

Closely allied to *Stereum rugosum*.

STEREUM SULPHURATUM, *Berk. & Rav.* Pileo reflexo, lobato, crispato, sulphurato, hispido, subspongioso; hymenio pallido, undulato; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 5 × 3 μ .—*Berk. & Rav. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.) x. p. 331*. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3779.)

On dead wood and branches. Cuba; United States; Venezuela; Melbourne.

Usually attached by the centre, margin free and upturned, densely strigose, sulphur-colour or pallid; hymenium pallid or pale vinous, with ochraceous tint. Whole plant often whitish, with the least possible tinge of sulphur. Many specimens often become confluent.

STEREUM TRISTE, *Berk. & Curt.* Orbiculare, margine tantum libero; pileo sursum ezonato, tomentoso, fusco; hymenio rugoso, pruinoso, umbrino vel cinereo-livido, contextu fusco; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 5 × 3-4 μ .—*Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.) x. p. 332*.—*Exs.*: *Fungi Cubenses Wrightiani, 406*. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3814.)

On stumps and branches. Cuba; United States.

About 1 inch across, attached by the centre, circular or irregular, owing to confluence of several individuals, almost smooth below; hymenium sometimes cracked.

STEREUM VARIOLOSUM, *Speg.* *S.* pileis scutato-resupinatis vel effusis, late arcteque matrici adnatis, solitariis vel gregariis et confluentibus, ambitu stricte marginato-reflexis, 2-3 cm. diam., extus parce atque grosse fibroso-villosis, ligneo-pallescentibus vel pallide rufescentibus; hymenio levi, plano vel spurie undulato et tuberculato, azono, pallide lutescente vel carneo-lutescente, non vel vix pruinuloso, punctis minutissimis (sæpe vix lente tantum conspicuis) rufescentibus laxè adperso donatis.—*Speg. Fung. Fueg.* n. 88.

On fallen putrescent trunks. Tierra del Fuego.

STEREUM VITILE, *Fr.* Effuso-reflexum, coriaceo-membranaceum, molli-flaccidum; pileo contracto, leproso, floccoso, impolito sulcis concentricis notato, canescenti-fusco, opaco; hymenio glabro, inæquabili, lurido-fuscescente.—*Fr. Fungi Natal.* p. 23.

On trunks. Natal.

Very thin; related to *S. spectabile* and *S. umbrinum*.

STEREUM VERSIFORME, *Berk. & Curt.* Fuscum, crassiusculum, primum orbiculare; margine tenui, elevato, tomentoso; hymenio brunneo hic illic papillato; sporæ ellipticæ, $7 \times 5 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev.* i. p. 164.—*Exs.*: Thuem. Myc. Univ. 307. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3854.)

On dead branches. United States; Socotra.

Small, at first orbicular, often becoming confluent, rather thick, adnate; margin free, upraised, byssoid or strigose, blackish below; hymenium clear or dingy brown.

STEREUM AMÆNUM, *Massee.* Gregarium; pileo coriaceo, membranaceo, resupinato, oblongo-ovato, zonato, hirsuto, albo; ambitu libero, tenui; hymenio lævi, carneo-purpurascente, contextu floccoso concolore.—*Thelephora (Stereum) amœna, Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, v. p. 149.*

On fallen branches. Chili.

Pileus membranaceous, 2-3 decim. long, resupinate, adhering at the centre; margin free, white, zoned, tomentose; hymenium smooth, with a slight purple tinge.

STEREUM VORTICOSUM, *Fr.* *S.* pileo coriaceo, effuso-reflexo, obscure zonato, strigoso-hirsuto, pallido; margine concolore; hymenio subcostato, glabro, purpurascente; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 4 \mu$.—*Fr. Obs.* ii. p. 275; *Hym. Eur.* p. 639; *Bull. t.* 483, ff. 1-5.

On bark and wood. Britain; Europe.

Intermediate between *S. purpureum* and *S. hirsutum*; the hymenium resembling the former in colour, and the pileus the latter, but readily distinguished by its thinner subcartilaginous substance, which contracts and becomes more or less torn in consequence when dry.

STEREUM COFFEABUM, *Berk. & Curt.* *S.* pileo leviter reflexo, zonato, tenui, hispidulo, cinereo; hymenio rugoso, pruinoso, brunneo; contextu umbrino; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $5 \times 3 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* x. p. 332.—*Exs.*: *Fungi Cubenses Wrightiani*, 407. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3807.)

On coffee-trees. Cuba.

Broadly effused, thin, adnate, following the irregularities of the bark, with free lobed margin; pileus silky, coffee-colour or greyish; hymenium grey with tinge of brown.

STEREUM ALBO-BADIUM, *Fr.* Coriaceum, rigidum, effusum, determinatum, planum; ambitu sublibero, tenui, velutino, albicante; hymenio badio, cinerascente; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 4 \mu$.—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 251.—*Thelephora albo-badia*, *Schw. Syn. Car.* 1045; *Syn. N. Amer. Fung.* p. 661.—*Exs.*: *Rav. Fung. Car.* 29; *Rav. Fung. Amer.* 221 & 449; *Ellis, N. Amer. Fung.* 15.

On bark and wood. United States.

Often broadly and irregularly effused from the confluence of several individuals; margin whitish, free, more or less upraised, velvety below; hymenium varying from reddish brown, through bay, to bright grey.

STEREUM SERIATUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Disciforme, tandem elevatum; hymenio albo, sericeo, cinnamomeo, latere elevato spadiceo; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $5 \times 3 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* x. p. 332.—*Exs.*: *Fung. Cub. Wrightiani*, 410. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3848.)

On bark. Cuba.

White, thickish, entirely adnate with abrupt margin, or with one side more or less free.

STEREUM PARAGUARIENSE, *Speg.* *S.* pileis late effusis, 5-10 cm. diam., ambitu plus minusve reflexis, late imbricatis vel lateraliter seriatim confluentibus, crassiusculis, 2-5 mm. crass., intus laxè floccoso-fibrosis, testaceis, coriaceis, flaccidis, maxime flexibilis, dorso grosse concentricè rugoso sulcatis, tactu mollissimis (basim sterilem *Lycoperdi* cujusdam fibroso-stipatam perfecte æmulantibus) glabris, opacis vel vix subsericeo-nitentibus, pallide testaceis; margine crasso, obtuso, concolore, repandulo; hymenio sordide et obscure purpureo-violaceo, imperspicue velutino, non vel obsoletissime concentricè undulato, grosse irregularissimeque, præcipue ad peripheriam, longitudinaliter scruposo-rugoso, rugis antice acutis ac crispatis; margine vix pallidiore.—*Speg. Fung. Guaran.* Pug. i. n. 75.

On decayed wood. Paraguay.

STEREUM RIGIDUM, *Lév.* *S.* pileo coriaceo, reflexo, hirsuto, sulcato tenuissimeque zonato, pallide ochraceo; hymenio glabro, concolore, tandem rimoso.—*Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat.* sér. 3, i. p. 211.

On trunks. Java.

STEREUM RADIATUM, *Peck.* Resupinatum vel leniter reflexum, suborbiculare vel effusum, atro-brunneum; hymenio inæquali, rugis e centro radiantibus notato, cinnamomeo.—*Peck, 26th Report New York State Mus.* (1872).

On logs. Catskill Mountains, United States.

STEREUM ADUSTUM, *Lév.* Imbricatum; pileis reflexis, coriaceis, membranaceis, sessilibus, zonatis, velutinis, fuliginosis; hymenio glabro, spadiceo; sporæ ellipticæ, $6 \times 4 \mu$.—*Lév. in Ann. Sci. Nat.* sér. 3, i. p. 213.—*Thelephora* (*Stereum*) *adusta*, *Lév. in Voy. 'Bonite,'* pl. 139. f. 2. (Specimens from Lèveillé in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3785.)

On trunks and branches. Island of Luzon, Manillas.

Imbricate, with the pilei grown together or resupinate, 1-1½ inch broad, thin, rigid, rugose; pileus velvety, or silky-strigose, sometimes obscurely zoned, dirty ferruginous; hymenium dingy olive-brown.

STEREUM CURTISII, *Berk.* Effusum, primum orbiculare, ferrugineum; margine tenui, subbyssosideo, pallidiore, quandoque utrinque libero; hymenio rugoso, subtiliter velutino; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $5 \times 3-4 \mu$.—*Berk. in Grev.* i. p. 164. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3833).—*Exs.*: *Rav. Fung. Car.* 26; *Ellis, N. Amer. Fungi*, 16; *Rav. Fung. Amer.* 222, 446; *Thuem. Myc. Univ.* 113.

On branches. United States; Vera Cruz.

“At first orbicular, ferruginous, with a paler, somewhat byssoid margin, then effused; edge sometimes free on either side; hymenium more or less rugose; when perfect of a brighter or duller ferruginous tint. This species connects *Stereum* very closely with *Hymenochæte*.” (*Berkeley*.)

Often broadly effused on bark, and with the general appearance of *Hymenochæte tabacina*, thin, irregularly nodulose, from dirty cinnamon to brownish umber, adnate, margin strigose, in old plants sometimes almost smooth; hymenium minutely tomentose owing to the presence of slender thin-walled coloured hairs, which are not rigid and pointed as in *Hymenochæte*. At first circular, the patches often becoming confluent.

STEREUM CONSPURCATUM, *Massee*. Resupinatum, suborbiculare; margine libero, anguste reflexo, spadiceo-villoso; hymenio fuligineo-umbrino; sporæ subglobosæ, $6 \times 5 \mu$.—*Hymenochæte conspurcata*, *Berk. & Curt. in herb.* (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3718.)

On bark. Venezuela.

Forming suborbicular blackish umber thin patches $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across; margin more or less free, with sometimes a tendency to become reflexed on the upper side.

STEREUM BALSAMEUM, *Peck*. Orbiculare v. confluens, resupinatum, crassiusculum atque firmum, subtus subtiliter fulvotomentosum; margine libero, tenui, albido; hymenio brunneo, inæquali, quandoque concentricè zonato, tritis atro-rubro v. purpureo, demum atro.—*Peck, 27th Report N. York State Mus.* p. 99.

On bark of *Balsamea*. U. States.

STEREUM CHARTACEUM, *W. Mey*. Chartaceo-membranaceum; pileis cæspitosis, rotundatis, subimbricatis, glabris, zonatis, incanis, marginem versus hymenioque lævi farinoso ochraceis.—*W. Mey. Esseq.* p. 305; *Fr. Epicr.* p. 546.

On branches. Surinam.

STEREUM INDURATUM, *Berk*. Durissimum, conchiforme, concentricè sulcatum, velutinum; hymenio lævi, subtiliter pulverulento, contextu rhabarbarino; sporæ subglobosæ, $6 \times 5 \mu$.—*Berk. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xvi. p. 44. (Type in Herb. Kew.)

Aru Is. ('*Challenger*' *Exp.*).

Pileus 3 in. across. Distinguished at once by its very hard thick substance from *S. ostreatum* and its allies. (*Berkeley.*)

Thick, with the habit of a resupinate *Polyporus*.

STEREUM NOTATUM, *Berk. & Broome*. Effusum; margine tomentoso, pallido, libero; hymenio hic illic concentricè notato, pallido, glabro; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 5 \mu$.—*Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 66. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3835.)

On bark Ceylon.

Thin, broadly effused, and consisting of several confluent patches; edge thin, papery, strigose or tomentose; hymenium marked with concentric rings, and judging from the stains in the dry specimens, giving out a red juice when bruised.

STEREUM LEVEILLIANUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Effusum, resupinatum, molle, crassiusculum, carneum; margine libero, tomentoso; sporæ subglobosæ, $6 \times 5 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Grev.* i. p. 163.—*Corticium Leveillianum, Berk. & Curt. in Hook. Kew Journ.* i. p. 238.—*Exs.*: *Rav. Fung. Car.* 35. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3831.)

On fallen branches. S. Carolina; Central America.

"At first forming little peltate orbicular spots, which as they dilate become closely attached to the matrix, with the exception of the margin which is often free, soon confluent, soft, rather thick, of the colour of raspberries and cream. Hymenium often minutely pitted. Old specimens lose in a great measure their ruddy hue, and are of a dead white." (*Berkeley, l. c.*)

Adnate, with tomentose margin usually free and upraised, patches often becoming confluent; hymenium opaque, pink or whitish.

STEREUM FERREUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Effusum, durum, rigidum, coffeatum, stratosum; margine elevato, sublobato; hymenio hic illic colliculoso, glabro; contextu umbrino; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $5 \times 3-4 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* x. p. 332.—*Exs.*: *Fungi Cubenses Wrightiani*, 408. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. 3868.)

On bark and wood. Cuba.

Often broadly effused, thickish, following the irregularities of the matrix, sometimes without a free margin, umber-brown. Allied in some respects to *S. subpileatum*, Berk.

IV. *Adglutinata, effusa; ambitu non vel vix libero.*

STEREUM RUBERRIMUM, *Berk. & Broome*. Pulvinatum, crassiusculum; hymenio pulchre rubro, in basi nigra insidente; margine angustissimo, albo; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 4 \mu$.—*Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 67. (Type in Herb. Berk. Kew. n. 3853.)

On lichens and wood. Ceylon.

Small, thickish, variously lobed, vermilion or lake, with usually a very narrow pale margin.

STEREUM PRUINATUM, *Berk. & Curt.* Effusum, rimosum; margine tenuissimo; contextu ferrugineo-fusco; hymenio subcinereo, pruinoso; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6 \times 4 \mu$.—*Berk. & Curt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* x. p. 332.—*Exs. Fung. Cub. Wrightiani*, 409; *Rav. Fung. Amer.* 450. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3834.)

On wood and bark. Cuba; United States; Ceylon.

Minutely hoary, due to the presence of soft colourless hyphæ on the hymenium. Not separable from the matrix.

STEREUM ODORATUM, *Fr.* Latissime effusum, suberosum, tenue, rigidum, indeterminatum, contiguum, arcte adnatum, ex albo alutaceo-pallidum, hymenio e velutino glabratum; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $5-6 \times 3-4 \mu$.—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 553; *Hym. Eur.* p. 644.—*Thelephora odorata*, *Fr. Syst. Myc.* i. p. 445; *Elench.* p. 207; *Weinm. Ross.* p. 395. (Specimen from Fries in Herb. Berk. Kew.)

On pine-wood. Europe; N. America.

Thick, rigid, following the inequalities of the matrix, firmly adnate; hymenium cracked, pale ochre, substance dark ochre. Smell strong.

STEREUM RUFUM, *Fr.* Coriaceo-cartilagineum, erumpens, e tuberculiformi subrotundum, marginatum, rufum, fuscescens, subtus glabrum; hymenio griseo-pruinoso, demum bullato-tuberculoso, interdum rimoso; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $6-7 \times 4 \mu$.—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 552; *Hym. Eur.* p. 644.—*Exs.*: *Rab. Fung. Eur.* 1407.

On bark of lime. Scotland; Europe.

Bursting through the bark as rounded patches, which spread for some distance, keeping more or less circular in outline, *thin*, extreme margin free; looking rather like a *Corticium* in habit; hymenium with small tubercles often arranged in indistinct concentric circles.

STEREUM MICRASPIS, *Speg.* *S. pileis peltatis*, 1–2 cm. diam., applanatis, solitariis vel gregariis ac confluentibus, coriacellis, 0·5–1 mm. crass., rigidis, matrice sublaxe adnatis, ambitu non vel vix liberis, sordide obscureque ferrugineis vel umbrinis, primo pulvere tenuissimo subdetersili griseo adpersis, dein sæpe nudis centro leniter umbilicatis, concentricè undulatis, margine obtusulo concolore, rotundato, integro, regulari.—*Speg. Fung. Guaran.* Pug. i. n. 76.

On bark. Paraguay.

STEREUM GLAUDESCENS, *Fr.* *Resupinatum*, submarginatum, rigidum, glabrum, umbrino-nigrescens; hymenio inæquali, primo concolore, adulto glaucescente.—*Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 644.

On wood. Norway.

Orbicular when young, then irregularly confluent, immarginate.

STEREUM FRUSTULOSUM, *Fr.* *Lignosum*, resupinatum, tuberosum, stipatum et quasi confluens, inde frustuloso-diffractum apparens, subtus et ambitu obsolete marginato glabrum, spadicèo-nigricans; hymenio convexo, e cinnamomeo expallente, pruinoso; sporæ ellipsoideæ, utrinque subacutæ, $4-5 \times 3-3.5 \mu$.—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 552; *Hym. Eur.* p. 643.—*Thelephora frustulosa*, *Fr. Syst. Myc.* i. p. 445. (Specimen from Fries in Herb. Berk. n. 3844.)—*Exs.*: Fuckel, *Fung. Rhen.* 1317; Desm. *Cr. Fr. sér. 1*, n. 2163; Moug. & Nest. 680; Rav. *Fung. Car.* 34; Thuem. *Myc. Univ.* 308; Roum. *Fung. Gal.* 703; Ellis, *N. Amer. Fung.* 106; Roum. *Fung. Sel. Gall.* 206; Syd. *Myc. March.* 1205.

On wood and bark. Britain; Europe; United States; Cuba; New Zealand.

Some states superficially resemble *Corticium polygonium*. Thick, tuberculose small patches almost confluent; the patches are often cracked completely through, so that the whole presents a tessellated appearance; hymenium usually cinnamon, becoming paler, but sometimes brown.

STEREUM HAYDENI, *Berk. in herb.* *Resupinatum*, late effusum, determinatum, crassiusculum, matrici totum adhærens; hymenio glabro, rufo-ochraceo, rimoso; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 4-5 \mu$.

On wood. Ohio, U.S.

Broadly effused, thick, following the irregularities of the wood, rather thick when dry, firm; hymenium ochraceous, with tinge of red here and there or reddish-ochre all over, cracked, showing the paler subiculum; margin irregular, thin.

STEREUM LÆVIGATUM, *Speg.* Resupinatum, effusum, coriaceo-cartilagineum, perfecte determinatum, crassiusculum, matrici totum adhærens, quandoque hic inde ambitu vix liberum; pileis orbicularibus sæpe pluribus confluentibus, applanatis centro plus minusve rugoso-scrupulosis, pluries concentrice fumose zonatis, carneo-fuscescentibus, nubiosis, zona carneo-flavescente latiuscula ornatis.—*Speg. Fung. Arg.* Pug. iii. n. 24.

On beams forming a bridge. Argentine Republic.

Pileus 3–10 centim. diam. Perhaps a state of some *Merulius*.

Var. MESOPODA, *Speg. Fung. Arg.* Pug. iv. n. 31; pileis orbicularibus, 10–15 mm. diam., udis carnosulo-lentis, flexibilissimis subhygrophanis, explanato-subcupulatis, vix centro umbonatis, siccis cupulato-contractis, umbone centrali valde prominente, umbilicato, intus glaberrimis carneo-subpurpureis, lineis saturatioribus v. pallide fulvescentibus zonatis, margine integerrimo obtusiusculo, extus etiam glabris pallide et sordide fulvescentibus, centro in stipitem parvulum 2–3 mm. 1.5–2 mm. crassiusculum glabrum abrupte attenuatis.

On rotten worked wood. Argentine Republic.

STEREUM INSULARE, *Berk. & Broome.* Totum resupinatum, irregulare fusco-limitatum; hymenio sordide ochraceo, rimoso; margine strigoso, dein nudo; sporæ subglobosæ, 4 μ .—*Berk. & Broome in Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xiv. p. 66. (Type in Herb. Berk. n. 3864.)

On smooth bark. Ceylon.

Thin, entirely adnate; margin blackish, byssoid or strigose when young, becoming smooth; hymenium dirty ochre, often cracked; substance blackish brown. Forming little irregular patches.

STEREUM CANDIDUM, *Fr.* Sublignosum, crassum, resupinatum, immersum, marginatum, subtus nigrum; hymenio subpulverulento, candido; sporæ ellipsoideæ, 6 \times 4 μ .—*Fr. Epicr.* p. 552.—*Thelephora candida*, *Schw. Syn. Car.* n. 1069; *Syn. N. Amer. Fung.* n. 617.—*Exs.*: *Rav. Fung. Car.* 32; *Rav. Fung. Amer.* 120; *Ellis, N. Amer. Fung.* 1206.

N. America.

On wood. Occurring in usually small irregular patches; substance thickish, following the irregularities of the matrix, generally closely adnate; hymenium white, sometimes becoming pallid with age.

STEREUM ARENICOLUM, *Berk.* Resupinatum, effusum, crassum, rigidum, subtus tomento ferrugineo molli vestitum; hymenio levi, glabro fusco-purpurascens; sporæ ellipsoideæ, $7 \times 4-5 \mu$. (*Berk.* in *Herb.* n. 3822.)

On sand under trees. Vera Cruz.

Rigid, thick, 2-3 inches across, attached to the sand and probably decayed wood by a dense ferruginous tomentum; margin sometimes slightly upraised; substance pale cinnamon.

STEREUM ALLICIENS, *Berk. & Cooke.* Resupinatum, arcte adnatum, læte ochraceum, glaberrimum, lævé; margine angustissimo, pallidiore, tomentoso; sporæ cylindræo-ellipsoideæ, $12 \times 5-6 \mu$.—*Berk. & Cooke* in *Journ. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* xv. p. 389. (Type in *Herb. Berk. Kew.* n. 3856.)

On sticks. Brazil, Rio Javary.

Forming patches some inches long, originally orbicular, bright ochre, very smooth, even; margin very narrow, paler, tomentose. (*Berk. & Cooke.*)

Margin sometimes free and byssoid.

STEREUM ARATÆ, *Speg.* Resupinatum, crassum, suberoso-coriaceum, orbiculari-capulare, vel plura confluentia difformia, 1-2 cm. diam., 1-2 mm. crass., subtus tomento candido molli vestitum, azonum; carne candida, coriaceo-fibrosa, tenaci; hymenio irregulariter gibboso vel plano, minutissime pruinoso-velutino, griseo-carneo-fusco, zona fulvo-lutescente vel vivide aurantiaca marginato; sporis minutis, ellipticis vel ovoideis, quandoque inæquilateralibus, simplicibus, $3-5 \times 1.5-2.5$, hyalinis.—*Speg. Fung. Argent.* Pug. ii. p. 8.

On old worked wood. Argentine Republic.

Related to *S. hirsutum*, from which it differs in the softly tomentose pileus and pruinose hymenium. (*Spegazzini.*)

STEREUM ALBO-CINCTUM, *Berk. & Broome.* Effusum, resupinatum, crassiusculum; hymenio pallide umbrino vel ochraceo, subtiliter pruinoso, margine subelevato; sporæ $4 \times 3 \mu$.—*Berk. &*